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THE

BEAUTIES

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE counties of CAMBRIDGE, SUFFOLK, and NORFOLK, before the descent of the Romans, were inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, or *Cenimagni*, one of the nations of the ICENI, whose name, according to the opinions of Camden and Salmon, was derived from the wedge-like form of their country; a *wedge* in the British language being termed *Iken*. To this it has been objected, that the possessions of the Iceni did not assume the figure which is said to have given them that appellation; the alleged etymology must therefore be erroneous. Sir Henry Spelman deduces the name from the river *Isc*, or Ouse, which the Britons are reported to have called *Iehen*. Baxter imagines it to have been derived from *Uic*, or *Uicon*, i. e. *brave men*; but Whitaker observes, that "the genuine and proper name was *Cni*, *Y-cen-i*, or *Cen-om-es*, the *head ones*; and the appellations of Cenimagni, Cenimanni, or Cenomanni, signify only the *head men*; Man being equally a British and Saxon word, and retained to this day in the Erse." Traces of the Iceni are yet discoverable by the names of many places in the tract they inhabited: as Icklcton, Iksning, (now Exning,) Ikenthorp, Iksborough, the Icening Way, and various others, which are evidently derived from the same source.

The Iceni appear to have very early formed an alliance with the Romans, which continued uninterrupted till the reign of Claudius, when the propraetor Ostorius, the better to ensure their fidelity, began, among other hostile measures, to deprive

them of their arms. Indignant at this insult, they commenced war; and being assisted by some of the neighbouring states, who were equally incensed at the conduct of the Romans, they took the field with some appearance of success; but the superior discipline of their enemies prevailed, and, after an obstinate conflict, attended with great slaughter, the Britons were compelled to submit to the harsh terms of their conquerors.

This peace, dictated by necessity rather than choice, was of short continuance; for the Iceni, exasperated by new insults, again had recourse to arms, and, under the command of their gallant Queen Boudicca, or Boadicea, began a revolt so alarming in its consequences, that the whole power of the Romans trembled, and nothing but their expulsion from the Island, or complete destruction, seemed likely to ensue. The immediate cause of the war originated with the death of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who thinking to secure the favor of the Romans to his family and nation, bequeathed a third part of his wealth to the Emperor Nero. The bequest was no sooner known, than his whole property was seized by the Romans; but this being insufficient to gratify their avarice, the realm was plundered by the greedy centurions, the chiefs of the Iceni were bereaved of their estates, the royal family were treated as slaves; and Boudicca, the widow of the deceased king, for daring to remonstrate against their unjust proceedings, was scourged; and, to render her more completely miserable, the chastity of her daughters was violated by the Roman officers.

Fired by these atrocities, the Iceni flew to arms, and, under the conduct of the injured Boudicca, commenced an exterminating war; and, after slaughtering a few scattered garrisons, poured like an irresistible torrent upon the Roman colony at Camulodunum*, massacred the inhabitants, and reduced the city to ashes. Leaving this smoking trophy of desperate revenge, they attacked and defeated the ninth legion, who were hastening to relieve their friends. The Roman infantry were entirely destroyed,

* Colchester, in Essex.

destroyed; but the cavalry escaping with difficulty, flew to their camp, and defended themselves with entrenchments.

Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman General, who, at the commencement of the insurrection, was busied in destroying the temples and groves of Druidism in Anglesea, about this period arrived in London, which still continued faithful to the Romans. Here he at first resolved to engage the Britons; yet more mature consideration determined him not to await their attack in so confined a spot, but rather to give them battle on the open plains. This decision, which was probably the only one he could have made with safety, proved the destruction of the Metropolis; for the forces of Bunduica, entering the city on the retreat of Suetonius, put the whole of its miserable inhabitants to the sword. After this severe retaliation on Roman cruelty, they marched to Verulam*, which they also conquered; and all who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, they slaughtered without mercy.

The success that had hitherto attended the Britons, and the vivid hopes which they began to entertain of recovering their native liberty, caused a considerable augmentation of their army, which now amounted to 230,000 men, while the greatest number that Suetonius could assemble scarcely consisted of 10,000; yet with these he resolved to try the fortune of a pitched battle, as the only mode of action that presented the least probability of retrieving the Roman affairs. With this intent, he chose an advantageous position at the end of an extensive plain, enclosed at the back with a large and thick wood, which prevented the numerous hosts of the enemy from surrounding him. Here he awaited the attack of the Britons, who being led on and animated by the heroic Bunduica, were fast advancing to the combat. Previous to the engagement, the Queen, standing in her war-chariot, and attended by her violated daughters, rode through the ranks of her army, and encouraged them to fight valiantly in defence of the rights of their injured country. She exhorted them to behave as men determined to conquer or

* St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

dice; "for such," said the gallant female, "is my resolution, who am but a woman, even though you, who are men, may wish to live like slaves." This speech inspired the Britons with a full assurance of victory; and they testified their applause by loud and repeated exclamations.

Suetonius, in the mean time, had been preparing his troops for the approaching danger. He intreated them not to be dismayed at the clamours of their barbarous foes, who, however numerous, he exclaimed, "will never be able to withstand the force of your weapons, nor your valour, which has so often put them to flight." The soldiers listened to his exhortations with joy; and their eagerness to begin the fight could only be checked by the commands of their general, who ordered them to keep their stations till the fury of the first assault of the enemy had subsided.

The Britons rushed to the combat with impetuosity; they fiercely discharged their darts at the Roman soldiers, who sustained the shock with their accustomed resolution, and when the greatest part of the missive weapons of their foes was expended, made an attack with the fourteenth legion, and drove them back in confusion. Suetonius then commanded his cavalry to advance, who with their long lances so discomfited the Britons, that their retreat soon became a rout, and the rout soon became general. The retreat of the vanquished was impeded by their own imprudence; for so confident had they been of victory, that they assembled their wives and children as witnesses of the exploits they intended to exhibit on this memorable occasion, and all the paths from the field were blocked up by the carts and waggons in which their families had been placed to view the battle. The slaughter was prodigious; and even the captive women, who had been the unconcerned spectators of the fight, were destroyed by the merciless victors.

When

When the pursuit had ceased, the chiefs of the Iceni, who had escaped the sword, began to collect the scattered forces, and once more resolved to try the chance of the battle; but finding that Bunduica, unable to sustain the frustration of her dearest hopes, was either dead with grief, or had terminated her days by poison, they soon dispersed. From this period we have no records of the Iceni as a separate nation. The counties they inhabited were included by the Romans in the division FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, but were formed by the Saxons into a distinct kingdom, and named East Anglia. This, after several revolutions, became part of the kingdom of Wessex, and, with the other states of the Octarchy, was incorporated into one monarchy under Egbert.

The Saxon name of the county of Cambridge was *Grantabrygscyr*; but when it received that appellation is uncertain, as well as the occasion of its being so denominated. On the north-west it is bounded by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the south, by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the east, by Suffolk; on the north-east, by Norfolk; and on the north, by Lincolnshire. Its greatest length is about fifty miles; its greatest breadth, at the southern and widest extremity, is somewhat more than twenty-five: its circumference is about 130. It contains nearly 443,300 acres, 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, 7 market-towns, about 16,150 houses, and 89,400 inhabitants. The limits on the northern half are chiefly rivers, and their communicating branches; on the southern the boundaries are wholly artificial.

The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are the OUSE and the GRANTA, or CAM. The Ouse enters the county between Denny Drayton, and Erith; thence it runs eastward through the fens, till, at some distance above Denny Abbey, it assumes a northerly direction, and passing Stretham, Ely, and Littleport, flows into Norfolk. The Cam has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Gilden-Morden; thence flowing to the north-east, it receives several rivulets; and near Grantchester has its

current enlarged by the united waters of its sister streams, which flow into this county from Essex. Hence taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and having passed several villages, falls into the Ouse at Harramere, in the parish of Stretham.

Besides the above rivers, whose channels appear to have been marked out by Nature, there are numerous streams in the north part of Cambridgeshire, which were dictated by the conveniencies, and formed by the industry of man. These intersect the county in various directions; and, by carrying off the surplus waters of the fens, have been the means of bringing many thousand acres into cultivation. The chief drains are the *old* and *new Bedford Rivers*, which are navigable for upwards of twenty miles, in a straight line, across the county from Earith to Denver.

Before proceeding with the general description of Cambridgeshire, we shall record the most interesting particulars connected with the History of the *Great Level* of the Fens, which includes nearly 400,000 acres, lying in the several counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

The chief part of this extensive tract appears, from the various phænomena noticed by different authors, to have been formerly a dry and cultivated land; but either through injudicious embankments, which prevented the waters from the uplands passing at their proper outlets, or from sufficient and evident observations of nature, it was reduced to the state of a morass, which the waters stagnating, and becoming putrid, not only infected the air with noxious exhalations, and thereby destroyed the health of the inhabitants, but likewise impeded their endeavors to obtain a more extensive cultivation. The country was rendered impassable even to boats, by the sedge, reeds, and rushes with which it was covered.

That the west fens was at first a firm dry land, and that it received its present state from an inundation by the sea, or by the elevation of the waters of the ocean, is evident from the quantity of trees that have been found in the deepest parts of the fens, and from a

Dugdale, in his "History of Embanking," observes, that in making several channels for draining the Isle of Axholm, great numbers of oak, fir, and other trees, were found in the moor. The fir trees lay at the depth of between four and five feet; but the oaks were but little more than three feet beneath the soil. They were discovered lying near their roots, which "still stand as they grew;" that is, "in firm earth below the moor; and the bodies, for the most part, north-west from the roots; not cut down with axes, but burnt asunder, somewhat near the ground, as the ends of them, being *coaled*, do manifest. The oaks were lying in multitudes, and of an extraordinary size, being five yards in compass, and sixteen yards long; and some smaller of a great length, with a good quantity of acorns and small nuts near them." Similar discoveries have been made in the fen near Thorney; in digging the channel to the north of Lynn, called Downham Eau; and in many other places. "In Marshland," continues Dugdale, "about a mile westward of Magdalen Bridge, at setting down a sluice very lately, there were discovered, at seventeen feet deep, several furze bushes and nut trees, pressed flat down, with nuts sound and firm lying by them: the bushes and trees were standing in the solid earth, below the silt, which had been brought by the inundation of the sea, and in time raised to that great thickness."

Mr. Richard Atkins, a gentleman of considerable research, and a Commissioner of Sewers in the reign of James the First, was of opinion, that the fens were formerly meadow-land, fruitful, healthy, and lucrative to the inhabitants, from affording relief to the people of the high lands in times of great drought. "Peterborough," he observes, "was of old called *Medhamstead*, on account of the meadows there; though most of the present fens belong to that district. Thus likewise Ely Fen, or Peterborough Great Fen, was once forest."

In a paper communicated to the Royal Society by the Rev. Mr. John Rastrick, of King's Lynn, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, it is mentioned, that, on removing the

foundation of the old sluice at the end of Hammond's Bank, where it falls into Boston Haven, the workmen discovered many roots of trees, issuing from their boles or trunks, spread in the ground; and on taking them up with the earth in which they were imbedded, they met with a solid gravelly and stony soil, of the high country kind, but black and discoloured, from length of years, and the change which it had undergone.

Mr. Wade, in his "Historical Account of the Bedford Level," affirms, that, in his perambulations over the levels of Sutton and Mepal, in Ely, as also adjacent in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, he observed, "at the depth of about three feet under the present moorish soil, numbers of roots of large trees, standing as they had grown, from which the bodies had not lately been sawn off." "Some of them," continues he, "I then saw large stems of oak, ash, &c. issue from their roots, at the depth above mentioned; and I was credibly informed, that great numbers had been and were daily found, severed, and lying in the same manner."

It was in the course of this year, that in driving the piles for securing the foundations of the new pier head at the mouth of the new cut, made to the river Ouse, at Lynn Deeps, in the year 1761, roots of trees were found at the depth of eight feet below the then surface of the water, evidently such as the trees had grown. Some of these roots, which the workmen chopped through in order to make a passage for the piles, were of a prodigious size, measuring, for laying the foundation stone, seven feet square. Others, disposed in the same manner, were found at the bottom and about the middle of the river.

The present surface of the fen country, or the soil at the surface of the high grounds, which have been cultivated, is of a black colour; and the [illegible] of which it consists, [illegible] the upper two feet [illegible] the lower part of the soil, [illegible] of a blue colour, [illegible] the upper part [illegible] the lower part [illegible] the upper part [illegible] the lower part [illegible] the upper part [illegible] the lower part

if the operations of nature had not been interrupted by the works of art.

Dugdale, in a quotation extracted from the Life of Agricola by Tacitus, says, that "the Britons complained that their hands and bodies were worn out, and consumed, by the Romans, in clearing the woods, and embanking the fens." This sentence, when considered conjointly with the foregoing accounts of the state in which the trees have been found, enables us to form an idea of the time when the woods were destroyed, which appears to have been before the Romans had secured the entire possession of the Island. Some of the trees, we find, were burnt, and others sawn down, and this evidently without any regard either to profit or utility, since the trunks were left to perish on the soil where they grew. It is probable, therefore, that they were felled to deprive the Britons of shelter, and to enable the Roman soldiers to march in greater security, and obtain an easier conquest.

The Emperor Severus is said to have been the first who intersected the fens with causeways. Dugdale has mentioned one supposed to have been made by him, whose length was twenty-four miles, extending from Denver, in Norfolk, to Peterborough. This was composed of gravel about three feet in depth, and sixty feet broad, and is now covered with moor from three to five feet in thickness. This furnishes another proof of the great alterations which the fens have undergone; yet the changes that have taken place may be illustrated still further.

The celebrated Sir Robert Cotton, when making a pool at the edge of Conington Downs, in Huntingdonshire, found the skeleton of a large sea-fish, nearly twenty feet long, about six feet beneath the superficies of the ground, and as much below the general level of the fens. Many of the bones, which, from their long continuance in the earth, were incrusted with stone, were preserved, and are reported to be still in the possession of Sir Robert's descendants.

On deepening the channel of Wisbech River, in the year 1635, the workmen, at eight feet below the *fen* bottom, discovered a second bottom, which was stony, with [illegible] boats lying in it,

[illegible]

covered with silt. And at Whittlesea, on digging through the moor at eight feet deep, for the purpose of making a moat to secure a plantation of fruit-trees, a perfect soil was found, with swaths of grass lying on it, as they were at first mowed. The latter circumstance may lead us to imagine, that the inundation which overwhelmed the country had not been foreseen by the [illegible].

When the foundation was dug of Shirbeck Sluice, near Boston, at the depth of sixteen feet, a smith's forge was discovered, embedded in silt, with all the tools belonging to it, several horse-shoes, and some other articles. And at setting down a sluice a little below Magdalen Fall, a stone, eight feet long, and a cart-wheel, were found, at a similar depth below the surface. Lastly, near the river Welland, at the depth of about ten feet, several old boats were dug up; and at the same depth, on the opposite side of the river, the remains of ancient tan vats, or pits, a great quantity of horns, and some shoe-soles of a very unusual form, with sharp pointed toes, turned up in the manner they appear to have been worn in the time of Richard the [illegible].

Henry of Huntingdon, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, describes this fenny country as "very pleasant and agreeable to the eye, watered by many rivers which run through it, diversified with many large and small lakes, and adorned with many woods and islands." And William of Malmesbury, who lived till the first year of Henry the Second, has painted the state of the land to the [illegible] in the most glowing colours. He represents it "everywhere rich in fruit, in pleasure and delight, it resembles heaven itself, the very meadows abounding in trees, whose boughs without knots do emulate the stars. The plain there is [illegible] sea, which, with the flourishing of the trees, although the ocean is smooth, that there is nothing to be feared by [illegible] mariner, nor [illegible] there are *marshy* places at all; for in some parts [illegible] there are apple-trees, many vines, whose cluster spread upon the grounds, or running the [illegible]

Making every allowance for the florid coloring of these extracts, it is manifest, that the Level, in the times of the above writers, must have been in a very flourishing and superior condition to what it was a few centuries afterwards, when the fens were covered with water, "and the inhabitants of many islands in danger of perishing for want of food." Whatever occasioned the alteration, it clearly appears [1], that attempts at draining were made as early as the reign of Edward the First, and have been continued with various success till the present time. The famous John of Gaunt, son of Edward the Third, and Margaret, Countess of Richmond, were among the first adventurers who embarked in this undertaking.

"The reign of Elizabeth," observes Mr. Gough [2], "may be properly fixed on as the period when the Great Level began to become immediately a public care." In her twentieth year a commission was granted to Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir William Fitz-Williams, and others, to drain the fens about *Clows Cross*; but the inutility of such a *partial* design appears to have been early foreseen, as there is no account of the plan ever having been acted on. In her forty-third year, an act of Parliament was passed on a general plan, which not only included the draining of the Great Level, but likewise all the marshes and drowned lands in the kingdom. This scheme, for which resources equal to the extent of the undertaking are said to have been provided, was frustrated by the Queen's death. In the beginning of the reign of James the First, Sir John Popham, the Lord Chief Justice, procured an act for draining the fens in the Isle of Ely, and the lands in the adjacent counties.

The work was commenced with great spirit, but was soon retarded by the death of Lord Popham; and afterwards entirely dropt, through the opposition of some land-owners, who conceived themselves injured. The persons that next attempted to proceed with this important undertaking, were the Earl of Arundel, Sir William

[1] See Dugdale, Badeslade, &c. [2] Additions to Camden.

William Asloff, Bart. and Anthony Thomas, Esq. but their proposals not being agreeable to those who acted as Commissioners on behalf of the proprietors, and much time having been lost by the meetings held to determine the contested points, the King himself resolved to become a adventurer, and actually undertook the herculean labor of draining the fens, on condition of receiving 120,000 acres as a remuneration when the work was completed.

This agreement was carried into a law, and here the design *terminated*; for the political embarrassments which attended the remainder of the reign of the fickle James, prevented a single step being taken to carry it into execution. In the sixth of Charles the First, Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Hollander, made a contract with the commissioners of sewers, engaged to drain the fens, on condition that 95,000 acres of land, when drained, should be transferred to him. This agreement would probably have been executed; but when Vermuiden had surveyed the Level, and made drawings of the works that were necessary, he appears to have thought the reward insufficient, and demanded an additional allotment of 30,000 acres. This proposal was not accepted: more from the prejudices that prevailed against him as a foreigner, than from any opposition that his demands were extravagant; for soon afterward the commissioners, with the consent of the proprietors, engaged on the same terms of 95,000 acres, with Francis, Earl of Bedford, who had large possessions in the Isle of Ely, and was related to his ancestor of Thomas Wray and his [illegible]

[illegible] commencement of the work, fourteen gentlemen, of [illegible] and opulent fortunes, offered to become joint adventurers [illegible]; their proposals being accepted, the undertaking [illegible]. In consequence of this, the King granted the adventurers [illegible] and three years and a half [illegible] the adventurers adjudged, that the Level was [illegible] His Majesty, however, attended to [illegible]

From

From this time the favorable disposition of Charles towards the adventurers began to change; and early in the ensuing year, 1638, a meeting was held at Huntingdon, of persons devoted to the will of the Crown, who were empowered to examine into the utility of the measures executed by the Earl. The new commissioners declared that the works were incomplete; and accepted the King's proposal to drain the fens, for which he was to receive not only the 95,000 acres, but also 57,000 additional! Every hope of advantage which Charles expected to reap from this undertaking, was entirely dissipated by the ensuing troubles, which prevented every further prosecution of the work till the year 1649, when William, Earl of Bedford, the heir and successor of Francis, was restored by the Convention-Parliament to all the rights of his father.

The act obtained at this period settled the boundaries of the Level, and gave fresh vigor to the undertaking. The works which had fallen to decay were repaired, and new channels made, with so much propriety in the opinion of the commissioners, that, on the 25th of March, in the year 1653, the Level was adjudged to be fully drained, and the 95,000 acres awarded to the Earl, and his participants: the latter of whom were nearly ruined by the expense of draining, which amounted to upwards of 400,000l.

In the fifteenth of the reign of Charles the Second the former act was confirmed in its most essential clauses; and a Corporation, consisting of a Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty Conservators and Commonalty, was established under the title of "Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens," for its better government. These commissioners were impowered to levy taxes on the 95,000 acres, to defray whatever expenses might arise in their preservation; but only 83,000 acres were vested in the Corporation, in trust for the Earl of Bedford and his associates. The remaining 12,000 having been allotted to Charles the First, in pursuance of the agreement made by the persons who met at Huntingdon, were now assigned to the King, with the exception of 2000 acres, which had been granted to the Earl of Portland.

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Though the Corporation were invested with power, by the above act, to levy taxes *generally* on the adventurers' land, yet, as the form and manner in which that power was to be exercised was not prescribed, they could only levy a specific sum on every acre; a proceeding manifestly unjust, as the lands varied so much in value, that an *equal* tax nearly amounted to the whole sum the inferior lands were worth. Application therefore was made to the Legislature for power to remedy this inconvenience, by granting authority to substitute a graduated acre tax; and commissioners were appointed by the Parliament, to survey and rate the land according to its value. Under this commission it was sorted into eleven degrees, and that with so much impartiality, that the proportional values, as then ascertained, have ever since been regarded as a standard.

In the year 1637 the Bedford Level was divided into three districts, North, Middle, and South; having one surveyor for each of the former, and two for the latter. This distribution, which had been made for its better government, was the source of considerable divisions. A misconceived distinction of interests arose between the different proprietors; and their dissatisfaction being increased during a long minority in the Bedford family, to whom, as principal proprietors of the North Level, the others were greatly indebted, application was made to the Legislature in the year 17—, and an act obtained to settle the accounts of the Corporation, and separate the North Level from the rest, except in those instances where their alliance was necessary for the service of the country. On this occasion, the Duke of Bedford remitted the sum due to him from the South and Middle Levels; and the Earl of Lincoln, to whom they were also indebted, con-

Soon after the passing of the above act, which separated the North from the Middle and South Levels, a treaty was negotiated between the Bedford Level Corporation, and the principal [illegible] interested in the trade carried on through the river [illegible] from the Port of Lynn to the counties of Northampton and

and Huntingdon. That part of the river which lay within the boundaries of the Great Level, was so filled up by the silt and other matter which the tides and upland waters had deposited, that the navigation was much impeded, and the expense of every voyage considerably increased. This caused an application to the Managers of the Bedford Level, for their assistance in the necessary work of cleansing the channel of the river, and making it deeper; and the parties, after several meetings, agreed in the outlines of a plan intended to answer the ends both of draining and navigation. The same year the persons interested applied to Parliament, and the measures proposed for their mutual benefit received the sanction of the Legislature. By the act then passed, the Corporation of the Bedford Level renounce the general power possessed over the river and its banks, and unite with a stated number of land proprietors, chosen from the South and Middle districts, in raising a fund, to be appropriated to scour out and deepen the bed of the Nene and its communicating branches.

The above acts form the basis of the constitution appointed for the government of the Bedford Level; for though many others have been procured within the last fifty years, for draining separate districts within its limits, yet they all contain a clause, reserving the powers of the Corporation as established by the fifteenth of Charles the Second. Of late years a measure has been frequently agitated, and in 1795 was passed into a law, for improving the outfall of the river Ouse, and amending the drainage of the South and Middle Levels, by making a cut across the marshes from Eau-Brink to Lynn. Great advantages are expected to be derived from this new channel, and the commissioners appointed by the act are now employed in levying taxes to enable them to proceed with the work.

Notwithstanding the various projects that have been executed, and the vast expense incurred, to complete the drainage of the Fens, the work is yet imperfect; and in many places the farmer is still liable to have all the produce of his grounds carried away by inundations. The peculiar situation of the Level, which renders it the receiver of the collected waters of nine counties,

and the want of attention to those comprehensive measures which alone could have equalled the evil, by providing a sufficient *outlet* to the sea for the descending torrent, when swelled by the numerous currents from the hills produced by a rainy season, are frequently the occasion of high floods, by which many thousand acres of prime land are overwhelmed, and made useless for the whole year.

Among the great variety of expedients employed to drain the marshes, where the regular and common means have failed, is the erection of wind-mills, which, from their number and situation in the north part of the county, presents a very singular and somewhat whimsical appearance. These raise the water to a sufficient height to admit of its being conveyed into receptacles enough elevated to carry it into its proper channel.

It is stated in the Agricultural Survey of this County, that upwards of 150,000 acres are still in the condition of waste and unimproved fen, the average value being little more than four shillings an acre. This is somewhat inaccurate; for though the extent of the unimproved fens is very considerable, they certainly do not include so great a number of acres. The lands still waste, however, sufficiently demonstrate that the immense labor employed in the draining of the Level, has not been attended with the salutary effects which the promoters of the various plans too fondly imagined. "The snake is scotch'd, not killed," and it may still be made a question, whether the remedies proposed, and partially executed, are adequate to effect the intended purpose.

The eastern [illegible] where the towns and villages are built in the northern division of the county, appear like islands rising from the midst of low and level marshes; and the churches being [illegible] erected on the highest part, may be distinguished at the [illegible] distance. The cottages are in many places [illegible] and were covered with thatch or reed. The [illegible] are only subject to occasional [illegible] not water meadows. The crops of [illegible] the pasture being [illegible]

forty five to sixty bushels an acre: great quantities of wheat and cole-seed are also grown, and generally with a proportional increase. Many thousand acres, particularly on the north-western side, are appropriated to pasture.

In the neighbourhood of Elm, Upwell, Outwell, &c. considerable quantities of hemp and flax are grown; but the culture of these articles, as a preparation for wheat, does not receive that attention which their importance demands. Some very fine butter is made on the dairy farms in this district; and the vicinity of Cottenham is famous for a peculiar kind of new cheese, of a singularly delicious flavour. The superiority of this cheese is partly ascribed to the mode observed in the management of the dairies, and partly to the nature of the herbage on the commons. In this part of the county many calves are suckled for the London markets. The salt marshes in the north-western corner of Cambridgeshire are remarkably favorable for the growth of corn; but their situation renders them so extremely liable to be overflowed, that their luxuriant produce is too frequently destroyed by the floods.

The south-eastern division, reaching from *Gogmagog Hills* to Newmarket, is bleak, heathy, and thinly inhabited; being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk into Norfolk, forms one of the largest downs in the kingdom. This is chiefly applied to sheep-walks; but some of its more fertile portions have been appropriated to the growth of barley. The south and south-western parts of the county, which principally consist of elevated land, exhibit a remarkable contrast to the northern division, and are productive of fine wheat, barley, and oats; though the heaths and commons that intersect these districts furnish sustenance to many thousand sheep, chiefly of the Norfolk and West Country kinds. The valley through which the Cam flows from Steeple Morden to Walton, is called *The Dairies*, from being almost wholly appropriated to dairy farms. In some of the parishes bordering on Essex, saffron is cultivated.

The sheep in the lower parts of the county appear to be very subject to the rot; this has been attributed, with every appearance of probability, to the neglected state of the fens, which has occasioned the ground to be covered with rank and unwholesome herbage. In some parts of the uplands the ravages of another disease have been nearly as fatal to the sheep as the rot. By this disorder the poor animals are reduced to a state of extreme emaciation, and starting suddenly, will run a few steps, and then fall to the earth, where having remained a few minutes, they rise, and begin feeding as if in perfect health. In this manner they sometimes languish for ten or twelve weeks; but as the instances of cure have been very infrequent, they are generally killed on the appearance of the first symptoms.

The *Soil* of Cambridgeshire is greatly diversified. The rich marshes in the vicinity of Wisbech consist of a mixture of sand and clay, or *silt*; in the fens, of a strong black earth, or moor, lying on a gault or gravel, or turf-moor, and very favorable for the culture of oats and rape-seed. In the uplands, of chalk, gravel, loam, and tender clay, and clay upon a gault. The common manures are sometimes aided by the application of oil cake dust, pigeons' dung, deer and woollen rags, soot, &c. The drill husbandry, tail lately, had been chiefly employed at Wimpole, on the estate of Lord Hardwicke, but appears to be fast spreading, and, with the introduction of some new agricultural machines, promises to become of essential service. The general rent of farms is from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per acre: But the rental of some in the neighbourhood of Wisbech are as high as 3*l.* an acre: in the parish of Wood Ditton, is occupied at the rent of 4*l.* per acre.

The wood land is of no great extent, and the whole county of Cambridge throughout the county carcely amounting to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

sons who obtained subsistence by making the celebrated white bricks, and coarse pottery with the same clay, in the neighbourhood of Ely, most of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture; others derive support from spinning yarn for the Norwich weavers.

Cambridgeshire, with the exception of a few parishes on the east and north-east side, which belong to the Sees of Norwich, and Rochester, was taken from the See of Lincoln, by Henry the First, in the year 1114, and made into a separate diocese for the newly-erected bishopric of Ely. It sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the shire, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the University; pays nine parts of the land tax, and supplies the militia with 480 men.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE antiquity of this much celebrated town has been a theme fruitful of disputation. The supporters of its remote origin have not scrupled to affirm, that the University was founded 375 years prior to the birth of Christ. They assert, that Cantaber, a Spaniard, and son-in-law to Gurgunt, King of Britain, built several cities, and, among others, *Caergrant*, now Cambridge, where he established a seminary for the instruction of youth, and appointed teachers from the philosophers and astronomers whom he had sent for to Athens, in which place he had himself been educated. To strengthen this wild tale, it has been said, that Anaximander, and after him Anaxagoras, travelling to this country, became teachers of philosophy at Cambridge, which thenceforth was called the *City of Scholars*; that Cassivellaunus bestowed on it the privileges of a sanctuary; that Julius Cæsar deprived it of some of its professors, and conveyed them to Rome, where they afterwards were greatly celebrated; that in the reign of King Lucius, 3000 of its students were baptized at one time; and that in the days of Diocletian, "this renowned city, the mother of philosophy, beautiful for dwelling-houses, fortified on all sides with towers, and encompassed with walls of square stones,"* was consumed by fire.

* Parker's Translation of *Cantalupe's* Original Antiquity of the University.

As these traditions intimate a far more advanced state of civilization than the united testimonies of the Greek and Roman writers will suffer us to believe existed in this country at such an early period, they are manifestly accompanied by their own confutations. To make a labored display of their absurdity, would be to lose time; and we shall observe only, that both the disciple of Thales, and Anaxagoras himself, must have been in the peaceful mansions of the grave, many years before the reputed founder of the University could, according to the above relation, have landed in England.

That Cambridge was a British settlement is extremely probable; and the high artificial hill within the bounds of the entrenchments near the castle, is by many persons supposed to be a specimen of British labor. But however this may be, that it was a Roman station seems evident. "The site of the Roman *Granta*," says Dr. Stukeley, "is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalen College." The ditch is at this time nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered. The Roman agger in the garden of Magdalen College is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the Fellows. The river, which, from the deeds in the Cottonian Library relative to the foundation of St. Giles's Church, seems to have bounded the terrace, now flows from 150 to 200 yards eastward. Within the works, which include the north-west end of the town, are the remains of three considerable bastions, raised by the orders of Cromwell; the gateway of the castle, now used as the county prison, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. The latter was repaired some years since, and many Roman bricks are reported to have been found in the decayed walls. Various fragments of urns have also been picked up in the adjoining fields, as well as many Roman coins of Vespasian and the latter emperors; and a manuscript of Dr. Mason, quoted by Mr. Gough, observes that in a trench put near a field

CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

Towards the end of the 11th century William the Conqueror built Cambridge Castle, which is said to have been a large, strong, and stately building, some traces of it are still to be seen, and the Gatehouse, which remains entire, is now the County Gaol. Cambridge, the county town of Cambridgeshire, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 17 nearly South of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. In William Rufus's reign it was quite destroyed by Roger de Montgomery; but Henry the First bestowed many privileges upon it to encourage its restoration, particularly an exemption from the power of the Sheriff, on condition of its paying, yearly, into the Exchequer, 100 marks (equivalent to 1000l. now) and from tolls, lastage, pontage, passage, and stallage, in all fairs of his dominions. It was afterwards often plundered in the Barons wars by the outlaws from the Isle of Ely, till Henry III. secured it by a deep ditch. In 1388, Richard II. held a Parliament here. In the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw against that prince, the University Records were taken and burnt in the Market-Place.

The modern town is about one mile long from S. to N. and about half a mile broad in the middle, diminishing at the extremeties. It has 14 parish churches, of which two are without any towers. It contains above 1200 houses, but the private buildings are neither elegant nor large, owing, chiefly, to their being held on College or Corporation Leases.

It is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 13 Aldermen, and 24 Common Council Men, a Town Clerk, &c. Its chief trade is water carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. The Jews being encouraged to settle in England by William I. and II. were very numerous here for several generations, and inhabited that street now called the *Jewry*. The Market-Place is situated in the middle of

the town, and consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together. At the top of the angle stands the Shire-Hall, lately erected at the expence of the County. At the back of the Shire-Hall is the Town-Hall and Goal.

The UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, not inferior to any in Christendom, consists of 12 colleges, and 4 Halls, which have the same privileges as the Colleges. The whole body, which is commonly about 1500, enjoys very great privileges, granted by several of our Sovereigns; but it was James the First who empowered it to send 2 Members to Parliament, as the town had done from the first. The University is governed by a Chancellor, High Steward, Vice Chancellor, two Proctors, two Moderators, two Scrutators, a Commissary, Public Orator, two Librarians, a Register, a School-Keeper, three Esquire Beadles, and a Yeoman Beadle; eighteen Professors, and the CAPUT, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Physic, a Regent, and a Non-Regent Master of Arts. HENRY VI. granted it the power to print all books of any kind within itself, a privilege which Oxford had not.

The SENATE-HOUSE, allowed to contain the most superb room in ENGLAND, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; is of the CORINTHIAN order, and cost near 16,000l. building. It has a gallery capable of containing a thousand persons. The Colleges of the University are extremely grand and beautiful.

In the LIBRARY are to be seen the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics, and historians, and the greatest part of the works of the first printers; large collections of prints by the greatest masters; and a valuable MS. of the gospels and acts of the apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin capitals, given to the University by THEODORE BEZA, and supposed to be as old as any MS. extant. From this, and the CLERMONT copy of St. Pauls's epistles, BEZA published his larger annotations, in 1582. The principal manufactures of the county are malt, paper, and baskets. The town has fairs on June 24, and August 14, for horses, wood, and earthen-ware. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Members for the county are LORD C. SOMERSET MANNERS, and the RIGHT HON. C. YORKE. For the University, the Right Hon. [illegible]

water, called the Vicar's Brook, many curious *paterœ* of fine red earth were found, "one large vase three feet long, brass *lagenæ*, a brass dish embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a *pugillaris*, or table book, some large bones, and Roman coins, now in Trinity College."

These circumstances seem sufficiently decisive of the Roman Granta being at Cambridge; though some writers have affirmed, that station was two miles distant, at *Grantchester*, which Dr. Caius, in his "*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ*," conjectures to have extended on the west of the Cam towards Chesterton, "foundations of buildings having been ploughed up between Grantchester and Cambridge;" and Bede's History represents as a small desolated city, so situated that it was visited in large boats *(navigiis)* by the people of Ely. From the latter remark, it is probable that Bede's Granta was at Cambridge, as the state of the river seems to render the assertion problematical, of its being navigable so far as Grantchester so early as the year 700. The situation of the ancient roads, which crossing from Haverill to Godmanchester, and from Ely to Ashwell, near Baldock, intersect each other at Cambridge, is an additional proof in favor of the latter place being the Roman Granta. The derivation of its name from the bridge crossing the river is evident. Sir Simon De Ewes inferred the great antiquity of Cambridge, from the considerable figure that *Caer-grant* makes in the lists of British cities given by Gildas and Nennius.

The honor of founding the University seems due to Sigebert, King of East Anglia, who about the year 631 instituted a school for the instruction of youth, which most authors have agreed to place at Cambridge. This, however, shone but with a feeble light, and should rather be considered as a grammar-school than as a classical and learned seminary. The banks of the sedgy Camus were not yet sufficiently peaceable to become the haunts of the Muses. His stream was too often discolored with the blood of man, and the deep silence of his groves too frequently profaned by the tumultuous revellings of discordant war. How long the institution continued we are not informed: but it appears certain

that Saxon dissensions, and Danish ferocity, had fully succeeded in banishing all knowledge from this part of the Island, before the accession of ALFRED, whose complaint, that he could find no teachers when he had youth and leisure to be instructed", is a proof that the University did not exist at that period. The merit of restoring it belongs to Edward the Elder, who appears, from the Chronicle of Hyde Abbey, cited by John Rous, to have erected "halls for the students, and chairs and seats for the doctors, at his own charge." He also appointed professors, and seems generally to have attended to the most necessary measures of securing its stability.

In the year 1010 this town was plundered, and destroyed with fire, by the Danes, but it had in some degree recovered its ancient splendor at the period of the Survey, in the reign of William the First. It then contained 373 houses, 27 of which were shortly afterwards removed, to make room for the *Castle* erected by the Conqueror; or rather, as Fuller observes, "*re-edified.*" In this fortress he soon afterwards received the submission of the monks of Ely, whose resistance to his power appears to have been the principal inducement for erecting it. Great part of this building was taken down, by permission of Henry the Fourth, to erect the Chapel at King's Hall; and the remainder was given by Queen Mary to build Trinity-Hall Chapel, and the house of Sir John Huddlestone at Sawston.

In the reign of William Rufus, the town and county of Cambridge were ravaged with fire and sword by Roger de Montgomery, in revenge for an affront given him by the King, and the University was for some time abandoned. To repair the damage, and induce the wandering students to return, Henry the First invested the town with several valuable privileges. He exempted it from the power of the Sheriff in the year 1101, and made it a Corporation on payment to the Exchequer of 100 marks annually, being the same sum that the Sheriff had paid when in possession of

LAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

the jurisdiction. The ferry over the river, which till this time, says Fuller, was a *vagrant*, was now fixed near Cambridge. This, it is said, occasioned some additional trade to the town; for the Crayers continued for a very long and state, till Jofred, Abbot of Croyland, according to the Appendix to Ingulphus, by Petrus Blesensis, "sent to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, Gilbert, his fellow monk and professor of divinity, who, with three other monks, that had followed him to Learning, and were well versed in philosophical theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge, and having hired a public barn, read open profession of their sciences, and soon collected a great number of scholars. The second year after their coming, the number was so increased, as well from every part of the county as the town, that the largest house, barn, or church, was not sufficient to contain them." They therefore separated; and at different quarters of the town, and different hours of the day, read grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with divinity on Sundays and holidays. "Thus out of this little fountain," continues Blesensis, "increased to a great river, we see how the city of God has become enriched, and England rendered fruitful by the many masters and teachers going forth from Cambridge as from Paradise."

The low ebb to which this seat of literature was reduced, is apparent from the above extracts, as well as the singular means by which it once more became the residence of learning; yet its progress was again doomed to be retarded; for in the year 1174, it was consumed by a fire, so merciless, says Fuller, "that it only stopt for want of fuel to feed its fury." Most of the churches, as well as the houses, were then of wood, and were partly burnt. Trinity Church was entirely destroyed.

In the year 1214, during the contest between the Barons and King John, the town was plundered by the Crowner, and the Castle taken by assault. The year following it was again pillaged by the forces of the King, under the command of William Earl of Salisbury, and Fulco de Brent. Such is the direful nature of civil war, that both parties had occasion to treat the places they successively occupied as enemies' country.

About

About this period *Tournaments* were frequently held at Cambridge; and as this was a species of amusement which suited the warlike genius of the age, the assemblies were so numerous, that the scholars, who at this time had neither colleges nor endowments, were much straitened both for provision and lodging, the prices being considerably enhanced by the increased demand. To remove this inconvenience, Henry the Third, in the twenty-ninth of his reign, forbade any Tournament to be kept within five miles of the town. Ralph de Kainos was soon afterwards fined a considerable sum for violating this order.

About the year 1260, the peace of the University was interrupted by some high disputes, which divided the students into parties, denominated the Northern and the Southern Men. These divisions were productive of much rioting, and some bloodshed, which occasioned a commission to be issued, to try and punish the principal offenders. Between twenty and thirty persons were found guilty, and condemned, but were afterwards pardoned by the King. During the disturbances, many of the students quitted Cambridge and associating with some Oxford scholars, who had [illegible] Northampton; but this institution was of short continuance; for Henry, to gratify Oxford, became the University of Oxford, recalled the students to Cambridge in the year 1209. Soon afterwards the King intending to fortify the town, had two gates erected, and a ditch connected at each end with the river, made to encircle the principal buildings on the east side. The gates have been long destroyed; but part of the latter still remains, and bears the name of the King's Ditch.

From this time till the reign of Richard the Second, the annals of Cambridge present little remarkable, but the establishment of various colleges; and the frequent squabbles that arose between the townsmen and the University respecting their distinct rights. These disputes created animosity, which in the year 1381 terminated in open war. The town people assembled at their hall, and [illegible] Green Dragon, as their leader, compelled [illegible] Chancellor to execute whatever the Rabble and Ban-

gesses should command. This done, they went to Corpus Christi College, and breaking open the doors, carried away all the charters and other papers; then proceeding to the house of the Chancellor, they obliged him, as well as all other persons they could meet with belonging to the University, to renounce, under pain of death, all the privileges that had ever been granted to them, and also to deliver up whatever letters patent were in their possession. After this, they broke open the University chest in St. Mary's Church, and taking out all the records, burnt them in the market-place, together with the papers they had before collected.

Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings. The misguided crowd issued a proclamation to deprive the Bedell of the University of life, after having destroyed his house by fire. They also did great damage to the Priory of Barnwell; and, to secure their own safety, when the tumult should be allayed, and the civil power in a condition to notice these infringements on the public peace, forced the officers of the University to sign a bond, which vested its *entire* future government in the Burgesses of the town; and contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. Soon afterwards, this usurped power was wrested from their hands by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who casually entered Cambridge with some soldiers. Several principal leaders of this disturbance were imprisoned during life; the mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town were declared forfeited, and bestowed on the Vice-Chancellor, in whom they remained till the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, when the Corporation was restored, but several of its former privileges retained by the University.

Richard the Second, in the year 1388, held a Parliament in this town, through its being the most conveniently contiguous place to the eastern counties, which were then in a state of insurrection. Many of the King's attendants resided at King's-Hall; but Richard himself had accommodations at Barnwell. In this Parliament a statute was made against *Hoodmen*, or students of

of either University who traversed the country begging alms without licence, at that period a common practice.

On the 2d of May, 1534, the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and the next year surrendered all its charters, statutes, and papistical muniments, into the hands of the Lord Cromwell, whom the King had appointed to receive them. These records were restored about a year afterwards, and the University reinstated in the full exercise of its privileges. From the death of Henry the Eighth till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Cambridge may be said to have been in continued commotion. As the government of the State became possessed by different parties, so did the power of the University, and the masters of colleges were successively expelled and restored, as the tide of interest fluctuated. Fresh quarrels also arose with the townsmen; and in the animosities hence generated, even the acknowledged guilty went unpunished, as the opponents made the favouring of each others' measures a rule of action. Within this period John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Chancellor of the University, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced with an army with the intention of seizing the Princess Mary. On the execution of this unfortunate Nobleman, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was made Chancellor; but the *fiery ordeal* which under his dominion seemed to await the University, was extinguished by the moderation of Dr. Perne, the Vice Chancellor, whose zeal was sufficiently gratified by the expulsion of the masters and professors.

The accession of Elizabeth restored peace to the University, and its business again resumed its accustomed channel. About six years after the commencement of her reign, this Princess visited Cambridge, where she continued five days, during which period she [illegible] the colleges, and was entertained with various disputations, declamations, orations, disputations, and other [illegible] exercises. On leaving the town, the Queen, in a complimentary speech, recommended the University to the care of the Lord Burleigh, lamented that the affairs of her government [illegible] Universities, and concluded by saying that she was

was placed in the situation of Alexander, who was grieved when he had no more provinces to bestow; but promised to retain their interest in her memory till circumstances admitted of her making a provision for them adequate to her intentions.'

In the year 1576, an act was passed, through the influence of Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, by which the revenues of the two Universities were most essentially benefited. Provision was made by this act, that one-third of the rents of all leases granted by the colleges, should in future be paid in corn, or in money proportioned to the *then* market prices; the wheat at that time being at six and eight-pence, and the barley at five shillings, a quarter. The great advantages which the Universities derive from this law, may be conjectured, from the single consideration that every increase in the price of corn augments their income proportionably.

James the First, in 1604, conferred the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament on the University; the right of election being vested in the Doctors and Masters of Arts. Some years afterwards, the King visited Cambridge, and during his stay resided at Trinity College, which had also the honor of entertaining Charles the First and his Queen. In 1630, this town was infected by a dreadful plague, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, all the students having liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages, amounted to between three and four hundred. During the continuance of the malady the assizes were removed to Royston.

In the contest between Charles the First and his Parliament, the University very early declared themselves on the side of the King, and sent their plate to be converted into money for his use a few days before the erection of his standard at Nottingham. This conduct occasioned the arrest of many of its members; and the remainder, as a kind of peace-offering, were ordered to contribute towards the support of the Parliament: but refusing to comply, some of them were imprisoned, and a general measure of expulsion determined on. The execution of this design was interested

trusted to the Earl of Manchester, by whom every person that refused to take the Covenant was expelled, and commanded to leave the University within three days. These proceedings caused a great change among the residents of the colleges, the students being turned out equally with the masters. On the Restoration, many of the exiled members were restored to their offices. The most material events transacted at Cambridge since this period are connected with the description of the colleges.

The government of the University is vested in the CHANCELLOR, HIGH STEWARD, VICE CHANCELLOR, Two PRO[illegible], [illegible], MASTERS of ARTS, a COMMISSARY, a PUBLIC ORATOR, the CAPUT, and the SENATE.

The office of Chancellor appears to be nearly as ancient as the University, it being mentioned in some of the oldest records extant. Previous to the creation of Vice Chancellors, the duties of their office were executed by the Chancellor, who was then chosen annually, and his election confirmed by the Bishop of Ely. This mode of procedure was sometimes the occasion of considerable delay, and being considered as both expensive and troublesome, was at length interdicted by Pope Boniface the Ninth, who deprived the Bishop and his successors of the power of confirmation, and resolved that the election should be sufficient to invest the person chosen with all the privileges of the Chancellorship. The Bishop of Ely at the same period ordained, that the Chancellor should only remain in office for *two*, or, at most, *three* years, lest the University, regarding this dignity as

of change as inconvenient, in the year 1504, elected Joseph Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and continued him in office *durante vitâ*. They reserved, however, the right of removing their Chancellor at the expiration of the same terms as formerly; or by a tacit acquiescence, to permit his remaining in office during their pleasure.

The Chancellor is the chief magistrate and governor of the University. His duties are to defend and preserve its rights, to convoke assemblies, and distribute justice; to seal the diplomas, or letters of degrees, provisions, &c. The Chancellor's court possesses exclusive jurisdiction over all suits and civil actions, where a scholar, or privileged person, is one of the parties, (excepting in those cases where the right of freehold is concerned,) and have authority, by the University charter, to try and determine causes, either according to common law, or their own local customs.

The High Steward is chosen by the Senate, and holds his office by patent from the University; his duties are to assist the Chancellor, and, when requisite, other officers, and to hear and determine capital causes.

The Vice Chancellor is elected annually. His office is to superintend the execution of the Chancellor's authority; to govern the University agreeable to its statutes; to see that its laws are observed by the officers and students; to observe that courts are duly called; and to transact business in the absence of the Chancellor. The entire management of the University generally devolves upon this officer as the Chancellor, being generally chosen from the nobility, or persons employed in the departments of the state, is prevented by other duties from a regular attendance. In the year 1587, Dr. Capcot was elected Vice-Chancellor while only a fellow of Trinity College; but an act was then made, that, in future, no other than the Heads of Houses should be chosen Vice-Chancellors.

The Proctors are selected annually from the regent *Masters of Arts*, according to an established rule, or cycle, by which it is known who will be the Proctors for several succeeding years.—Their duties are to attend to the discipline of the Bachelors and Undergraduates, to keep good order in the University, assist in the

business of the schools, appoint days for disputations, and determine the manner of them; search houses of ill fame, and commit women of loose and abandoned character; regulate the graces in the Senate-house, attend at taking of degrees, receive the votes in the *White-hood House*, and punish all violators of the statutes of the University.

The Taxors were originally appointed to regulate the price of the students' lodgings; as the exorbitant charges of the house-keepers fell so heavily on the scholars, that they threatened to leave the town, and search for a place wherein they could be accommodated on more reasonable terms. These officers are appointed at the same time as the Proctors. Their business is to regulate the markets, and take cognizance of weights and measures.

The Moderators, who are nominated and paid by the Proctors, act as their substitutes and assistants. They superintend the exercises and disputation of the questions in philosophy, and the examinations previous to conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Moderators are generally, and always ought to be, of the most [illegible].

The Scrutators are chosen annually from the Non-regents, or *Black-hoods*, whose votes they are appointed to take, and also to read [illegible] in the *Lower* House.

The Commissary is an officer under the Chancellor, who acts as assistant or assessor to the Vice-Chancellor in his court. He draws [illegible] a court of record for all privileged persons, and [illegible] confers the degree of Master of Arts, where all causes are determined by the civil and statute law, and the customs of the University.

The Proctor Orator, who is appointed for life, on all occasions [illegible] University, whose letters he is empowered to open [illegible] endorsed to them. He writes [illegible] Public Orator, who is created by [illegible] Chancellor, who is created by [illegible] Commissary.

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of each faculty, *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physic*, a *Regent*, and *Non-Regent*, Master of Arts. They are to consider and determine what Graces are to be laid before the Senate, as none can be offered without their *unanimous* approbation; every member being privileged to give a negative vote, without assigning a reason. The Caput is chosen annually in the Senate-House, by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Doctors, and Scrutators, out of three lists of names prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors.

The Senate is composed of all the Doctors and Masters of Arts in the University, and is divided into two bodies or *houses*. The first consists of *Regents*, or those who have not been Masters of Arts five years: they are also called *White-hoods*, from the hoods of their official dresses being lined with white silk: the second, of *Non-Regents*, or those who have taken the degree of Master upwards of five years, but have not advanced to the degree of Doctor; and of the Bachelors of Divinity: these are called *Black-hoods*, for a similar reason to the above. The Doctors under two years standing vote solely in the Regent-House; but all others, with the Public Orator, may vote in which house they please; and either house is competent to reject a question. In the Senate-House, the election of all the officers takes place, the appointments of the Magistrates, the admissions to degrees, and all the other important business of the University. The resolutions submitted to the consideration of the Senate, are always drawn up in Latin, and oaths are administered, and degrees conferred, in the same language.

The number of persons maintained on the different foundations of the University is upwards of 1100. Among these are various Professors in the departments of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, Greek, Casuistry, Arabic, Mathematics, Music, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Modern History and Languages, Mineralogy, Astronomy, and Common Law; about 300 Fellows, and 700 Students. The great body of the Students are admitted members of their different colleges, either as *Pensioners*, or *Sizars*. The *Scholars* are elected indifferently out of both these bodies. The *Pensioners* are gene-

rally noblemen, or persons of a certain rank or distinction, and Fellow Commoners; these live entirely at their own expense. The Scholars have some emolument out of the revenues of the college to which they belong; and the Fellows are selected out of the Bachelors, or Masters of Arts, who have been Scholars. The Pensioners *may have*, and sometimes have, exhibitions; but, strictly speaking, have no part of the revenues of the college. The Sizars are persons of inferior fortune, who are assisted in the expenses of their education by exhibitions, and other benefactions.

The Students, according to their seniority, or proficiency in learning, are entitled to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in *Divinity*, *Physic*, and *Law*. The time required by the statutes for studying in the University, before they can be qualified for taking the said degrees, is four years for a Bachelor of Arts, and three more for a Master of Arts. Seven years afterwards the Student may commence Bachelor of *Divinity*; but an additional term of five years is requisite to his taking the degree of Doctor. In *Law* and *Physic* six years are required for a degree; but the Student in either may be admitted Doctor at the expiration of four years more. The Students in each degree are distinguished by different dresses.

Previous to the erection of colleges, the Students of the University resided in *hostels*, or inns, prepared by the townsmen for their reception. All the charges of education and maintenance were paid by themselves; though the scholastic degrees and government were, according to the report given of the ancient statutes, nearly the same as at present. The list inserted in Fuller's History of Cambridge, makes the number of the hostels amount to above forty, but some doubts are entertained of its accuracy: in the reign of Richard the Second, they amounted to sixteen [illegible] Scholars belonging, were attached to the different [illegible] may be found in the town, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Students were obliged to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE originally consisted of two hostels, which were purchased by Hugh de Balsham, Sub-Prior of Ely, and by him appropriated, in the year 1257, to the use of Students, to relieve them from the exactions of the townsmen. This was all the finances the generous Prelate at that time permitted him to effect: but in 1284, after he became Bishop of Ely, he endowed his new foundation for the support of a Master, fourteen Fellows, twenty-nine Bible Clerks, and eight poor Scholars: the number to be increased or diminished according to the fluctuation of the revenues. At his death he bequeathed 300 marks to be expended in enlarging the College, which was repaired about fifty years since, and the buildings of the inner court neatly cased with stone. In 1291 the Chancellor and Masters of the University, to evince their respect for the zeal with which de Balsham had attended to the interests of learning, decreed, in full assembly, that a solemn congregation of the Regents should be annually held to offer up prayers for his soul. Since the decease of the founder, the income of this College has been considerably augmented by numerous benefactions, and the Fellow and Scholarships proportionably increased. In the list of benefactors is Lady Mary Ramsey, who is reported to have offered a very large property, nearly equal to a new foundation, to this College; but unluckily making the change of its name into "Peter and Mary's" an indispensible condition, was thwarted in her intentions by Dr. Soame, the Master. "Peter," said the crabbed humorist, "has been too long a *Bachelor* to think of a female comrade in his old age." "A dear-bought jest for so good a benefactress," observes Fuller, who relates the story: "for Lady Ramsey, disgusted at his refusal, turned the stream of her benevolence into a different channel."

The *Chapel* is a very handsome structure, with embrasures and pinnacles. It was erected by subscription in the year 1632, and neatly embellished; but was deprived of many of its ornaments in the Civil Wars. In the report of the commissioners are these words: "We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four Evangelists, and Peter

with his keys on the Chapel-door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. Moreover we found six angels on the windows; all which we defaced." The painted glass now replaced in the east window, was, previously to this visitation, removed, and concealed in boxes. It represents the *Crucifixion*, and is in some parts very richly colored. The principal figures are copied from the famous picture of Rubens on the same subject at Antwerp: the groups at the sides are said to be from a design by L. Lombard. The Library contains some ancient and valuable books. The famous Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; and John Cosyns, Bishop of Durham, are among the learned prelates who have here been educated. Roger Marshall, an eminent mathematician, and physician to Edward the Fourth; George Joy, one of the translators of the Bible; John Parry, author of *Martin Mar-Prelate*; Sir Samuel Garth, author of the *Dispensary*; and the Poet Gray, are likewise numbered among the students of this College.

CLARE HALL was built on the site of *University-Hall*, a small College, founded in the year 1326 by Dr. Richard Baden, Chancellor of the University. This structure being consumed by an accidental fire about [illegible] years after its erection, was rebuilt, in 1344, by Elizabeth de Burgh, third daughter and heiress of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare. By this lady it was named Clare Hall, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a Master, five Fellows, and the same number of Scholars. Richard De Badew [illegible] valuable [illegible] Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; John Leo

ncry, of Great Balling, Esq. William Butler, of Ipswich; and Samuel Blythe; besides those of numerous unaffiliated benefactors. The present revenues maintain seventeen Fellows, and thirteen thirty-pound Foby Scholars. This is one of the most regular and most uniform buildings in the University. The west front consists of two rows of pilasters of the Tuscan and Ionic orders, finished with an entablature and handsome ballustrade. The middle tier of windows is adorned with pedicaments. The entrances to the quadrangular court included by the buildings are lofty arches. The whole College was rebuilt by subscription, with Kotton stone, in 1776. The Chapel is more modern: it was erected in 1765, from a design by Sir James Burrough. The interior is very plain and is ornamented with stucco work, and a neat wainscotting. Over the altar, in a beautiful alcove, is a painting of the SALUTATION OF ELISABETH. The Ante-Chapel is an octagon, lighted by an elegant dome. The outside is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, [illegible] rustic basement, and supporting a neat cornice, crowned with a ballustrade. The Hall is connected by a gallery with the Combination Room, which is nearly thirty-three feet square, and wainscotted with oak. The Library opens from this apartment, and is nearly of the same dimensions. It is very neatly fitted up with Norway oak, and ornamented with appropriate carving. Hence there is a passage to the Master's Lodge, which, like the other buildings, is convenient and handsome. In this apartment are miniature portraits of PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, and JOHN TILLOTSON, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury, both of whom were Masters of this Hall. In the Combination Room is a neat copy, by Freeman, of LADY ELIZABETH CLARE, the foundress; and an excellent whole length of THOMAS HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, and late Chancellor of the University, given by himself to the society. Among the eminent writers who were instructed in this College, are the above Bishops Gunning and Tillotson, George Ruggle, author of [illegible] William Wotton

C [illegible]

Most of the colleges contain a number of [illegible] contracted, we shall only notice those which are more particularly entitled either from their execution, or from being correct specimens or good likenesses

lock, who translated the New Testament into the Persian language; Ralph Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System*; and the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1343, by Mary, third wife of Audomer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting-match on his wedding-day. This sad accident induced his virgin widow to renounce the world, and devote her large possessions to acts of benevolence. In pursuance of this design, she obtained a charter of incorporation from Edward the Third, and endowed the College for a Master and six Fellows, giving it the appellation of Maria de Valencia, the family name, but since changed for that of the title. The original establishment has been greatly increased by succeeding benefactors, but more particularly by Henry the Sixth, who augmented it with the rich living of Soham, and other rectories. In his charter it is termed, "the most noble, renowned, and precious College, which, among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent. The present number of Fellowships is sixteen, the Scholarships about seventy. The buildings have but a mean appearance, with the exception of the Chapel, which was erected by Bishop Wren, from a design by his nephew, Sir Christopher. It was consecrated September the 21st, 1665. The following portraits are in the Combination Room.

EDMUND SPENCER, half length, said to be copied by Wilson from an original. This eminent poet was born in London, and educated in this college, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1576; but becoming candidate for a fellowship, without success, quitted the University, and retired to the north. Here he wrote, "The Shepherd's Calendar," to which he prefixed a dedication in verse to Sir Philip Sydney, who soon afterwards honoured the poet with his friendship, and introduced him to the court of Elizabeth. Burleigh, the Lord Treasurer, who had not such an high opinion of Spencer's talents as Sir Philip, is said to have opposed his advancement: but after some years, when Lord Grey de Wilton was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, he accompanied him as secretary, and was rewarded for his services with a grant of

acres of land in the county of Cork. Here, in his retirement at Kilcolman, he finished "*The Faery Queene*," a poem in which the chivalrous and romantic subjects so peculiarly adapted to the taste of the age, are poured out from the rich stores of an exuberant fancy, with a felicity of diction rarely attainable. During the rebellion in Ireland, under the Earl of Desmond, Spencer was deprived of his estates, and other property. He died in the year 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, painted on wood, with the date 1575. This Archbishop is represented sitting with a prayer-book in his hand. He was born in Cumberland, in the year 1519, and educated at this University, where he early attained preferment, and became Chaplain to Edward the Sixth. On the accession of Queen Mary, he fled from persecution into Germany; but, after her death, returned to England, assisted in drawing up the Liturgy, and was successively promoted to the Sees of London, York, and Canterbury. In the latter station, he received some peremptory injunctions from the Queen respecting religion, and, on his refusal to observe them, was deprived of his dignities, and confined to his house. Being afterwards restored to his honors, he resigned them about two months before his death, in 1583.

BENJAMIN LANEY, Bishop of Ely, 1667: three quarter length. The attachment of this Prelate to the cause of Charles the First, occasioned his expulsion from the College in the year 1643. After the King's death, he attended Charles the Second on the Continent, and endured many privations; but, on the Restoration, was rewarded with the bishopric of Peterborough, and in three years was translated to Lincoln. In 1667 he was removed to Ely, where he died in 1674.

ROGER LONG, L. D. by B. Wilson, dated 1769. This is a good head, and esteemed a correct likeness. It was painted when the Doctor was nearly 88 years of age, and displays a very pleasing countenance, with strong marks of that shrewd sensibility which dictated his humorous Music Speech, delivered at the Public Commencement in the year 1714. Great part of his cele-

brated Treatise on Astronomy was printed under his own direction in this College. This valuable work was promoted by subscription, but so many circumstances had retarded its publication, that only *two* of the original subscribers were alive when it was completed. The curious astronomical machine, or hollow *Sphere*, invented by the Doctor, and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munn, an ingenious brass-plate-worker of Cambridge, is contained in a brick building, erected for the purpose in the inner court of this College. It is now very much damaged; part of the sheathing is destroyed, and the remainder is covered with rust and verdigrease. This neglected state of an ingenious and *useful* piece of workmanship, reflects considerable disgrace upon those whose duty it is to keep it in repair; but the disgrace must heighten into *infamy*, if the *report* be true, that the interest of 200*l.* *Bentinatives* was bequeathed by the Doctor to keep the "Instrument and Place" in good order*.

In the Hall is the portrait of SIR BENJAMIN KEENE, painted at Madrid, when the Knight was Ambassador at the

* In the second leaf of his "Astronomy" the machine is described in a few words. This specimen of Cotes's mechanical genius was made very [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] consists of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Court of Spain 1703; of Bishop Ridley and John Bradford, Martyrs, copied from prints in Holland's Heroologia; Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely; and Mary, the Virgin, and Child, the founders. The latter is a modern copy by Nitschi, but appears from its peculiarity, to have been executed from an original resemblance. The Virgin is crowned with a nimbus, and is presented kneeling, with her Son's cradle and a prayer-book before her, on a cushion before her. In the Lodge is a large painting of the Feast of the Gods, from the school of Rubens; a curious Flemish piece on board, called the Devil's Night-Cap and Queen; and a small half-length of Mr. Gray, who resided here when the mischievous pranks of the Students he censured drove him to decent St. Peter's. The Library occupies the building that was formerly the chapel, and contains a number of well-classed and choice books. Many celebrated characters have belonged to this seminary, besides those already mentioned.—Among these are, John Rogers, who translated the *Bible*, and was the first person put to death by Queen Mary; Thomas Stanley, Esq. author of an excellent *History of Philosophy*; William Mason, the Poet; George Prettyman, the present Bishop of Lincoln; and William Pitt, late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENET COLLEGE, differs in its origin from all others in either of the Universities; those having been founded by the benevolence of one or two persons, while this was established by the union of two Guilds*, or societies, respectively entitled the Guilds of the Body of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The College was began in 1344, by the Society of Corpus Christi, who being soon joined by the Guild of the Blessed Virgin, advanced rapidly with their building, which appears to have been perfected through the interest of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, whom the brethren had chosen as their first *Alderman*. By the munificence of Sir John Cambridge, and his son, the revenues were considerably augmented, and finally appropriated, on the 21st of March, 1576, to the maintenance of a

* Guild is a society of persons [illegible] mercantile purposes, and is supposed to [illegible]

ferent benefactions since that period have enlarged the endowments sufficiently to support twelve Fellowships, and nearly sixty Scholarships. Its name of Benet, or Benedict, College arose from its proximity to the church of that saint.

The greatest benefactor to this College was Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, besides recovering several of its lost rights, and founding two Fellowships and five Scholarships, bestowed on it the valuable Library of Stoke Clare College, Suffolk, which he also augmented with many printed books, and manuscripts. This collection chiefly relates to ecclesiastical affairs, and is extremely difficult of access. Even a Fellow of the College is not permitted to enter it unaccompanied by another Fellow or Scholar, who must remain with him during the whole time of his stay; for if a single book is missing, "according to the Will of the donor, they lose the whole; and for that reason they are examined every year, by two persons of another college." The bow-windows of the Hall are ornamented with painted glass of the arms of many of the Masters and benefactors. The Chapel is neat, with an elegant altar-piece of carved wainscot. The Ante Chapel was built by the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Among the portraits in this College are those of Erasmus; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas, Lord Cromwell; Sir Thomas More, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester; Richard Lane, supposed by D. Mytens; Matthew Mawson, Bishop of Ely, by Heins; John Fox, the Martyrologist; Archbishop Parker; Samuel Bradford, by Enoch Zeeman; and William Coleman, by Romney. With its eminent members may be enumerated Archbishop Parker, author of the *Antiquitates Britannicæ*; Richard Cavendish, physician, and translator of *Euclid's Elements*; Nathaniel Salmon, author of the *History of Hertfordshire and Essex*; Benjamin Heath, author of the *Scripture Husband*; Robert Masters, a well-informed antiquary, author of the *History of Benet College*, an *Answer to the Hon. Horace Walpole's Historic Doubts*, &c. and Richard Gough, F.S.A. eminent topographer, and last editor of the *Britannia*. The Common Seal, very ancient, is intended to be circular, and

GONVILE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, or more commonly KEYS COLLEGE, was originally founded in the year 1348, on the spot which is now occupied by the garden and tennis-court of Benet's, by Edmund Gonvile, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk. He did not, however, live to effect his plan; yet, on his death, left a sufficient sum for its completion, at the disposal of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, who, about that time, being engaged with his own foundation at Trinity Hall, removed the site of Gonvile's, and having fixed it near his own, endowed it with lands and tenements for the support of a master, four Fellows, and two Scholars. In the next century different benefactors increased the Fellows to eleven; and William Ffyshwyke, Esquire, Bedell, added an hostel, called after his own name, and governed by a distinct principal. Between this period and 1557, the revenues of Gonvile Hall were augmented by many donations. In that year John Caius, Physician to Queen Mary, procured a confirmation of its privileges, and a charter of incorporation, in which its name was changed to Gonvile and Caius College. He likewise increased the endowments considerably, built a new court, and three remarkable gates of various architecture, by which he apparently intended to inculcate a moral lesson. The first gate, through which the College is entered from the town to the north of the Senate House, is in a very simple style, with this inscription:

"HUMILITATIS:" The Gate of Humility.

The second, which is a noble portico in the middle of the College, forms the communication between the two courts: on one side is written,

"VIRTUTIS:" The Gate of Virtue.

And on the other side is inscribed the following sentence:

"IO. CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ."

John Caius built this in Honor of Wisdom.

The third, leading to the Public Schools, is executed in a more ornamental style, exhibiting specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders: this is inscribed,

"HONORIS:" The Gate of Honor:

which it seems to have been the opinion of the Doctor, all who had passed this gate to take their degrees had attained. Since the

the decease of Caius, the Fellows have been increased to twenty-nine, the Scholars to nearly one hundred.

When the Chapel of the College was rebuilt, at the beginning of the last century, the monument of Dr. Caius was removed from beneath the altar, where he had been buried by his own desire, to the situation it now occupies. In removing it, the workmen are said to have raised his body, which was whole and perfect, and the beard long, though it had been interred almost two years. His epitaph, from its quaint yet expressive terms, has been often quoted

[illegible]

Vivit, Post Funera Virtus.

Ivvenis, Caius, Vaporem Dedit [illegible]

The Library is but small, yet it contains some extremely valuable books and manuscripts, particularly on heraldry and genealogy. In the Lodge are portraits of all the Masters from the founder of the College, excepting William Dell, who was chaplain to the Parliament's army in the Civil War. The following [illegible]

Dr. Joseph Caius, senr. of Caius, on board, with [illegible] and [illegible] inscriptions. This could be [illegible] somewhat probable [illegible] Dr. Caius, at Norwich, in the year 1571, at the house of Sir Thomas Gresham, in Gresham Hall, where he went to live with Sir Thomas, after the Plague in the University of Padua, where he was made Doctor. Dr. Baptist Montanus, of Verona, [illegible] to the Greek Lectures, and [illegible] Dr. Caius to [illegible] Returning to England, [illegible] Dr. Caius [illegible] the statutes of the worthy founder, and, about [illegible] years, published a History of Letters [illegible] Afterwards applied to the enrichment of the College and [illegible] to collect its complete [illegible] In [illegible] Dr. Caius [illegible] to the College [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Caius [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Caius [illegible] Dr. Caius [illegible]

Bancroft, D. D. 1625. Deprived of his office by the Parliament in 1649, but was restored in 1660, and resigned the same year. Robert Brady, Regius Professor of Physic to the University, and author of a "Complete History of England;" in which he represents Parliaments as of modern date, and exalts the royal prerogative beyond the boundaries prescribed by the constitution: he is portrayed sitting in an elbow-chair in his Professor's robes. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. and Bishop of Ely; small but expressive features, esteemed a correct likeness. Sir James Burrough, Knt. by Heins. This is a well executed head: the Knight is arrayed in a scarlet gown and large wig. John Smith, D. D. by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The resemblance very correct and animated. Besides these, here are the portraits of Robert Travers, Alderman of London, and his wife Joanna, who united in giving lands for the support of four Scholars; both said to have been painted by Holbein; and two small likenesses, on copper, of Rembrandt and Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the Hall, which has been lately embellished, and improved with an elegant cove ceiling, are portraits, among others, of William Harvey, M. D. Fellow, famous from his important discovery of the circulation of the blood; Nicholas Saunderson, LL. D. the blind Professor, and author of a valuable *Treatise on Algebra*; and Jocosa Frankland, daughter to the above Robert and Joanna Trapps, foundress of a Hebrew Fellowship, and one of the chief benefactors to the College. With the learned writers already mentioned, who have here been instructed, may be classed Dr. Bentley, one of the translators of the *Bible*; William Watts, the learned editor of [illegible]

[illegible]

tor of the *Anglia Sacra*; Ice Serve, an [illegible] quary; Sir Henry Chauncy, author of [illegible] *i ralshire*; Sir Thomas Gresham, founder [illegible] Francis Bloomfield, [illegible] of the Topographical [illegible] four; and many [illegible] Physicians, [illegible]

Fuller, as it Dr. Caius had bequeathed a medicinal garnish to his foundation.

TRINITY HALL was originally one of those hostels wherein the Students resided at their own expense, but was purchased by Richard Crowder, Prior of Ely, in the reign of Edward the Third, as a study and lodging-house for the monks of Ely, when the affairs of the church gave leisure for their improvement in knowledge at Cambridge. It was afterwards enlarged by Richard Line, Chancellor of the University, and in the year 1351 transferred in exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories to Bishop Bateman, a learned Civilian, who having obtained the King's licence to erect it into a College, dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and appointed a Master, three Fellows, and two Scholars, to be Students in the Canon and Civil Law. The generous benefactor intended to have augmented this number to twenty, but dying before the foundation was completed, the endowments were thought insufficient to support any more. Various benefactions, however, since this period, have increased the Fellowships to twelve, and the Scholarships to fourteen.

The altar-piece in the Chapel is a large painting of the PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE. Seven figures are introduced, with two boy-angels. The expression is very spirited, and the colouring fine. In the Hall is an excellent portrait of SIR NATHANIEL LLOYD, Knight, with whose bequest of 2000*l.* towards improving the College, this apartment was principally built; and a fine bust of the late EARL OF MANSFIELD, by Nollekens, the gift of Sir James Marriot, Master. The figure on his Lordship's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken from this bust. The Library is neatly classed, and contains, among other [illegible] to education, a complete collection of Civil and [illegible] Statutes. In the Library, also, [illegible] Bishop Gardiner's portrait, the [illegible] Chancellor of the University, [illegible] Queen Elizabeth, [illegible] Chancellor, [illegible] Master; [illegible] Bishop Bateman, [illegible] Bishop Gardiner's [illegible] Bishop Bateman [illegible] Bishop Gardiner's [illegible] Bishop Bateman [illegible] Bishop Gardiner's [illegible] Bishop Bateman

fessor of Law. STEPHEN GARDINER, the Popish Bishop of Winchester; PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, the immoral Earl of Chesterfield, by W. Hoare; and JOHN ANDREWS, LL. D. who in the year 1747 bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the College, after the decease of two maiden sisters, for improving the buildings, and establishing six additional Fellowships, and as many Scholarships. With the various other learned characters educated here, may be named Thomas Tusser, successively a musician, schoolmaster, husbandman, and poet; Dr. Gabriel Harvey, a famous poet and orator; Dr. Cowell, famous for his *Institutiones Juris Anglicanæ;* Sir Peter Wyche, inventor of the *Geographical Cards;* Sir Robert Naunton, author of the *Fragmenta Regalia;* Sir James Marriot, Knight, late Judge of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. Sir W. Wynne, Supremæ Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and three of the present Common Law Judges, Sir Nash Grose, Sir B. Hotham, and Sir Simon Le Blanc.

KING'S COLLEGE. This magnificent foundation derived its origin from the general regard to the interests of literature possessed by Henry the Sixth, and the maxims of piety which his ambitious preceptor, Cardinal Beaufort, to answer his own purposes, had effectually endeavoured to impress upon his ductile mind. The germs were planted in a kindly soil; the Cardinal's designs succeeded; Henry, with the best dispositions, tacitly gave up the right of government to his factious guardians, and, in return for this surrender of his prerogative, was permitted to enjoy his own inclinations in whatever pursuits had no immediate connection with the business of the State. Being thus at liberty to indulge both his native and acquired disposition, he instituted a small seminary on this spot for a Rector and twelve Fellows; and on December the 6th, (his birth-day,) 1441, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas; but within two years, in 1443, he entirely changed its form, and endowed it for a Provost, seventy Fellows or Scholars, (the latter to be supplied in regular succession from Eton, established nearly at the same time,) three Chaplains, six Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and a Master, who now possesses the office of Organist; sixteen Ushers of the

foundation, twelve Servitors for the senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars".

If the building of this College had been finished according to the plan of the founder, its architecture would have rivalled the most splendid palaces of Europe, or perhaps the World; but the calamitous events that, ripening into civil war, filled the kingdom with discord and misery, distracted the King's attention, and unwillingly forced him to recede from his designs, which at length an untimely death prevented his ever executing. Enough, however, has been effected to record his munificence; and though the CHAPEL of King's College, "a work," says Walpole, "alone sufficient to ennoble any age," was not completed till many years after his death, yet the whole merit of commencing the undertaking on the plan, by which, with some trivial alterations, it was ultimately finished, must unquestionably be ascribed to him.

This magnificent structure has been always considered as a perfect specimen of Gothic, or English Ecclesiastical architecture. When viewed from the outside, the massive stone with which it is composed, and the immense buttresses that support it, raise an idea of the most uncommon solidity: but this dwells but a short time on the mind; the height and magnitude of the building, its open-worked battlements, and finely proportioned pinnacles and towers, exalt the fleeting emotions that arise from the consideration of its strength, into the sensations that emanate from the contemplation of its sublimity and grandeur. The interior view is yet more impressive. The vast arched roof, unsustained by a single pillar, with its voluminous stones, displaying all the elegance of fan-work, and seeming to hang in air, as if "art had taught them to forget nature, and weaned them of their tendency to gravitate

at once astonishes and confounds. The extreme length of this superb edifice is 316 feet, the breadth 84 feet, the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles somewhat more than 101, and to the summit of the corner towers 146 feet 6 inches. The space inclosed by the walls is 291 feet in length, 78 feet in height, and 45 feet 6 inches in breadth.

The Choir is separated from the Ante-Chapel by a wooden screen and organ gallery, enriched with carvings in alto relievo. This was erected in the year 1534, when the beauteous Anne Boleyn was Queen to Henry the Eighth. The west side is ornamented with several true-lovers' knots; and a pannel near the wall, on the right, displays the arms of the ill-fated Anne impaled with those of the King. On another pannel is a fine piece of sculpture, representing the Almighty hurling the Rebel Angels from Heaven. Over the screen is a stately and fine-toned organ, lately put up at the expense of the College.

The walls of the Ante-Chapel, which includes the whole space between the west and north organ-gallery, are ornamented with sculpture, of excellent workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullises, and fleurs de lis. In the centre of one of the roses at the west end is a small figure of the Virgin Mary. The view from the screen at the entrance of the Choir has much grandeur. On each side are two rows of stalls of carved wood; on the pannels, at the back part of the upper rows, are the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry the Fifth to James the First; the arms of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and of the Colleges, King's and Eton. These arms are carved with considerable skill; and the supporters are in the boldest basso relievo. The carving of the St. George and the Dragon at the back of the Provost's stall is finely executed. The Choir is paved with marble from the bottom of the stalls.

The east end of this Chapel, which had remained unfinished till about thirty years ago, is now completed in a style of symmetry nearly corresponding with the general magnificence of the building. Under the inspection of the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. a

grand altar-piece was erected, which has since been embellished with an excellent painting of the DESCENT FROM THE CROSS, presented to the Society by the present Earl of Carlisle, who was educated at this College. The painting was purchased by his Lordship, when travelling on the Continent, as the work of Daniel de Volterra; but some connoisseurs have acknowledged it to have been executed by Raphael.

The disposition of the materials of the [illegible] of this fabric, and the economy displayed in its construction, may be justly classed [illegible] happy efforts of architectural skill. On each side of the Chapel are eleven buttresses; and at each corner an octangular tower, terminating in cupolas. The roof is [illegible] principal arches which spring from the buttresses. The remaining part of the roof is filled with elegant groined arches, springing from the capitals of columns which occupy the angles of each bay: in the centre of every four groins is suspended, as an ornament, a massive stone, at least a ton in weight, and a yard in width. There are twelve of these stones, which, though of such vast weight, by having their under parts curved into arches and pendentives, in alternate succession, correspond with the other parts of the building, in exciting those ideas of mutual aptness to which we have before alluded. The [illegible] support this immense roof, are [illegible] stones, of a ton weight each, as mere ornaments! The [illegible] of the building, contribute nothing towards [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

found in the [illegible] beauty of its painted windows, which are in the [illegible] form, and each of them nearly fifty feet high. The subjects are expressive of the most interesting scriptural events, pertaining to the Fall, [illegible] Saviour, with corresponding incidents from the Old Testament, arranged and blended in harmony. The side windows are separated by mullions into five lights: these are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a stone transom. In the central light of each division is depicted an Angel and a Saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in the other lights, which are occupied by [illegible] subjects, each of which is contained in two lights. In the arrangement of the [illegible] no peculiar order has been observed, and something like a concordance attempted; the delineations in the upper divisions being in general selected from the *Old Testament*, and the paintings immediately [illegible] from the [illegible] Gospels. [illegible] of Shebah offering presents to Solomon, and [illegible] forming the Ceremony of Circumcision; in the [illegible] The Wise Men's Offerings to Christ, and the Circumcision of Christ.

The East and West windows differ from all the others: the glass of the latter is not painted: why it is not, is a mystery, since in the Indenture which the College entered into to set up eight of these windows, the West window is particularly mentioned as one of them. The East window, which is fifty-two feet high, by twenty-eight feet wide, is embellished with paintings of almost inconceivable beauty. The upper and lower divisions of this window are divided by a transom, and separated by two elegant buttresses into six compartments, each containing a subject: these compartments are again subdivided by mullions into three lights. The six subjects are all taken from the New Testament, and represent the CRUCIFIXION, and the most material events immediately connected with it.

In the lower division on the right is CHRIST EXPOSED TO THE PEOPLE; "And Pilate said, behold the man." Jesus is represented on a balcony, with his hands [illegible] in front, in round [illegible]

waist, and has a countenance beaming with the utmost humility and resignation. The attitudes, and virulent eagerness in the countenances of the chief Priest and Elders of the Jews, are finely expressed.

The second compartment of the lower division represents PILATE WASHING HIS HANDS, and declaring himself innocent of the death of Jesus. Pilate is seated under a magnificent canopy. Below the judgment seat is Christ bound, with a crown of thorns on his head; and surrounded by several figures, who are characterized by strong expression: the features of one of them displays all the savage brutality of an assassin: another has a whip uplifted, and his left hand outward on the hair of the unresisting Jesus, who is turning to his unfeeling persecutor with a look of considerable meekness.

The left lower compartment represents CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. In this picture all the hurry and bustle of an execution are well delineated. Pilate, whose countenance strongly expresses a mind rapt in thought, appears on horseback, accompanied by the unfeeling High Priest, and many attendants. Jesus, nearly sinking with fatigue, is receiving a napkin from a female, whom he survives with grateful benignity; whilst, with a rope round his waist, he is hurried along by a soldier, whose features are expressive of the most ferocious brutality. Near him is a man carrying a hammer, and apparently viewing the scene around him with deep and malignant exultation. On the road is the Virgin Mother, St John, and others; and in the distance, Mount Calvary.

On the right, in the upper division, is the NAILING ON THE CROSS. In this piece Pilate appears astride a cool, with a strong expression of [illegible] looking downward on the wretched Crucified. Jesus, [illegible] is driving the nails, and [illegible] with ropes, [illegible] the cross [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ner a mountable. In the fore-ground is a soldier with a pike and ropes; and another with a basket of tools, who seems to have been at work on the Cross. The joyous triumph displayed on the countenance of the latter is extremely fine.

In the centre of the upper division is the CRUCIFIXION. Jesus is represented on the Cross between the two Thieves. The countenance of the penitent thief finely expresses both mental and bodily anguish; and that of his hardened companion is as strongly marked with derision and mockery. Beneath the penitent thief is a soldier on horseback, piercing the side of Christ with a spear. Below the Saviour is Mary Magdalen embracing the Cross; and in the fore-ground three soldiers casting lots for his garment. The expression of one of them is very fine; he appears pointing his finger to the dice, which are marked with deuce-ace, and exulting at the ill success of his comrade, who had last thrown. On the left is St. John and the Virgin; the face of the former displays uncommon feeling, united with devout resignation to the decree of the Deity; that of the latter, heart-rending anguish. It may be worthy of remark, for being the only attempt at allegory introduced in the paintings of this window, that above the head of the penitent thief, is the sun rising in splendor; over the head of the other, the moon in her wane.

In the left and remaining compartment is the TAKING OF CHRIST FROM THE CROSS. This painting represents the removal of the body of Jesus, every muscle of which appears to be relaxed by death. On the left is the Virgin and St. John. The former is portrayed fainting, and sinking to the ground; while another female, with much tenderness, is endeavoring to support and comfort her. Most of the figures introduced in this piece have an air and expression of deep sorrow.

The preceding account must only be considered as giving an imperfect outline of the subjects represented in this celebrated window: their full description would have occupied too great a length. The strong contrast, energy, and variety of character; the powerful judgment evinced in the disposition and grouping of the figures; the boldness and freedom of the pencil

with a playful wildness of execution, to which the hand of a master only could be competent. The solemnity of the design; the noble simplicity of the colouring; and the vivacious contrast of [illegible] of expression in the different figures, may well warrant the assertion, that [illegible] have never been paralleled, and scarcely ever exceeded.

There is no examination of character, excellence of execution, [illegible] exhibited in most of the paintings in the other windows of this Chapel. The arches over the windows are divided into small compartments, each containing, alternately with the arms, and other devices, a figure of Monarch with a sceptre, or Angel with the emblems of the Passion. Who executed the paintings is not certain. By some they have been ascribed to Julio Romano, who [illegible] which the windows were executed; others have imagined that the drawings of the great Raphael were resorted to for proper subjects, as one of the finest paintings is evidently the story of Ananias and Saphira, as told by Raphael in the Cartoons. Perhaps the true mode of solving the difficulty, would be to consider them as the productions not of one only, but of many artists, whose best pieces were selected, perhaps, by the Romanist, and from which the paintings were executed. The names of the Glaziers who undertook to execute the windows, are still to be preserved in the Indentures yet existing respecting those beautiful productions.

In one of these Indentures, dated May the [illegible] [illegible] contained Henry the Eighth, between [illegible],

the Provost, &c. on the one part, and *Francis Williamson*, of Southwark, Glazier, and *Simon Symonds*, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Glazier, on the other, the latter agree substantially, curiously, and sufficiently to glaze *four* windows of the upper story of the Church of King's College, Cambridge, "with good, clene, pure, and perfyte glasse, and oryent colours and imagery of the Lyes of the Old Testament and of the New Lawe after the forme [illegible] of those windows of the kynge's Newe Chapell at Westminster: and [illegible] and after suche maner as one Barnard Flower, late deceased, by Indenture stode bounde to doo; and also accordyngly to suche *patterns*, otherwyse called *vidimus*, as by [illegible] Williamson and Symonds, or either of them, shall be [illegible], &c. By the same Indenture the money to be paid [illegible] and the glass to be finished within three years.

Another Indenture, between the same *Robert Hacumblayn*, &c. on the one part, and *Galyon Hoone*, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Glazier; *Richard Bownde*, of St. Clement's Danes, Glazier; *Thomas Reve*, of St. Sepulchre's, Glazier; and *Richard Nicholson*, Glazier; on the other part: provides for the setting up, glazing, and painting eighteen windows, with the same "oryent colours and imagery" as those mentioned in the former deed: the said contractors to "surely bynde all the said wyndows with double bands of leade for defence of great wyndes and outragious wetheringes;" "after the rate of twopence every foote." Six of the windows to be set up within twelve months. [illegible] tioned should provide Williamson and Symonds, the [illegible] to the former one, with four patterns, or *vidimuses*, of a reasonable price. This is dated the first day of April, in the [illegible] of Henry the Eighth.

We [illegible] as much as we imagine ourselves arrived at [illegible]

the arts, it would not be easy for a Master of a College now to go into St. Margaret's parish, or Southwark, and bespeak a dozen or two windows so admirably drawn, and order them to be sent home by such a day, as if he were bespeaking a chequered pavement, or a Church Bible. Even those obscure artists, Williamson, Symonds, Flower, Hoone, &c. would figure as considerable painters in any reign; and what a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their *vidimuses!*" This rarity, however desirable, we are never likely to possess; for as they have not been discovered in the course of nearly three centuries, it seems highly probable that they fell into the hands of people ignorant of their value, and who, taking no care to preserve them, have been the cause of their destruction.

Before we quit the subject of these windows, it may be proper to observe, that the glass-work has, in several instances, been misplaced †. Where this has happened, a considerable degree of attention is requisite to trace the subjects; yet the merit of the painters remains unimpeached, the fault being wholly ascribable to the ignorance of the workmen employed in the fixing the glass work in its present situation. Two of the windows on the south, and one on the north side, at the west end of the Chapel, appear so mutilated, or misplaced, that the events they were intended to represent can hardly be explained. These pieces were thought by some to have been composed from the painted glass reported to have been erected in the East window in the reign of Richard the Third: however this may be, they do not appear equal to the other paintings in the Chapel.

It has frequently been reported, but erroneously, that all the windows of the Chapel were taken down and concealed at the time when the fanaticism of the Long Parliament induced them to

† In the [illegible] of the Chapel, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Chapel, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Chapel, [illegible]

to employ Commissioners to remove and destroy whatever they pleased to term superstitious ornaments. By what influence these paintings were preserved, when so many other admirable productions were involved in irretrievable ruin, is uncertain: the entry in the journal of the Commissioners seems to imply that their fate was determined. It is as follows: "1643, December [illegible]th. Steps to be taken down, and 1000 superstitious pictures. The ladder of Christ and thieves to go upon, &c." The Chapel [illegible] preserved exclusively owing to the paintings of [illegible] attributed sometimes ascribed to Old Verrio, who [illegible] appointed Provost by the Long Parliament; and [illegible] to Oliver Cromwell, who is said to have [illegible] preservation. From the respect he retained for the University, as the place where he received his education.

When this school [illegible] was begun by Henry the Sixth, he [illegible] Provostship [illegible] of a stone quarry, in the lordship of Hoselwode, in Yorkshire; and likewise vested a part of his duchy of Lancaster in Feoffees, for carrying on and completing the building. How far it was raised during the life of this Monarch is not accurately known, but it is probable that it was carried no higher than where the white stone reaches, which is pretty high at the east end: thence it recedes gradually to the west. In the year 1460, an entire stop was put to the work; for Edward the Fourth confiscated the duchy of Lancaster, as well as all the other revenues of the College, re-granting, however, a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the Provost and Scholars, but nothing towards the completion of the building.

After an interruption of sixteen years, the work was resumed through the interest of Dr. [illegible] Waynfleet of Winchester College, and then chosen Provost of King's. In the four years following, 1,296l. 1s. 8d. was expended on the Chapel, of which 1000l. was given by [illegible], and 140l. by Thomas de Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln. From the [illegible]th of June, 1483, till the 22d of March, in the ensuing year, the business was again at a stand; but Richard the Third at that time appointed Thomas Cliff overseer of the [illegible]

works, who contracted to build Dover harbour, but nothing material appears to have been done; the expenses of the undertaking amounting to £16,000, of which sum Lochard is supposed to have given £600.

From this period the work was suspended till May, 1533, when it was recommenced by Henry VIII, who, in pursuance of the severities of his reign, caused many of the churches, to defray from their revenues, "To alias for the tors," says an ancient writer, "under which he pretended to endeavour it, by diverse tables, and pounding grounds, &c., to make it one of the best harbours; and to produce, by the same, a great yearly treasure, as to maintain a certain number of Masters for every year, [illegible] and to [illegible] the Chapel and invested in [illegible] and [illegible] to defray all necessary expenses. [illegible] proceeded very slowly and with rapidity, and the [illegible] was finished on July the 25th, 1542. The [illegible] appears to have been collected [illegible] the Protestant Sectaries of the counties, in terms of [illegible]

Among the [illegible] relative to the [illegible] this fabric, besides those we have [illegible] mentioned, there is one which provides for the [illegible] of [illegible]. This is an [illegible] between Master *Robert Hilton* [illegible], Master Mason of the Work, and *Henry Sewell*, one of the Wardens, in which the latter agrees to [illegible] [illegible] cease to be [illegible] [illegible] and, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Provise Chantry [illegible] of [illegible] the Provost [illegible] the Fellows [illegible] the Chapel [illegible] the Provost [illegible] the Fellows [illegible] the Chapel [illegible] the Provost [illegible] the Fellows [illegible] the Chapel

Mason of the Werkes of Kyng's College." To him then, as well as to John Wastell, who engaged to *execute* the roof, an undertaking by far more difficult than designing it, ought to be given a considerable share of that applause which has been hitherto generally bestowed on the Bishop.

On each side of the building are nine small Chapels 20 feet by 10, that were probably erected as chantries, and four of them are known to have been so appropriated. These Chapels are built between the buttresses, and, for the most part, communicate with each other. Several of them, on the south side, contain the College Library, which is well furnished with valuable and scarce books. The second Chapel from the west on this side was consecrated to religious uses by Provost Hacombleyn, by whom it was ornamented more than any of the others, and afterwards, by his own desire, made his burial place. In the windows is a portrait on glass of Henry the Sixth, tolerably well executed; and in the centre of the Chapel a large table monument of marble, on the top of which is a flaming urn, and on the east and west sides, cherubs supporting the family arms. On the north side is a Latin inscription to this effect:

Sacred to the Memory of [illegible]
[illegible]
Son of the [illegible]
Who at [illegible]
Was no less ornament to his Virtues and Learning,
[illegible]

This accomplished youth was a student of this College, where he died on the 26th of February, 1762, only five weeks before he completed his twenty-fourth year. About the middle of November, 1763, a plan was formed in the College to erect a handsome monument to the memory of the deceased Dr. Glover, who was buried in the vault on the north side of the great Chapel. His epitaph is as follows:

ROBERTI GLYNN CROBERY, M. D.
Ex veteri in agro Cornubiensi prosapia oriundi,
Hujus collegii LXIII annos socii,
Morum antiquorum et Literarum Bonarum
Cultoris, Patroni, Vindicis,
qui collegio
Angustissimæ [illegible]
ad studia juventutis promovenda
ad novas ædes astruendas
[illegible]
Obiit VIII id Feb. MDCC[illegible] æt. LXXXI.
hanc Tabulam
In pietatis et desiderii Testimonium
P C
ex publico decreto
Collegium.

The edifice belonging to this College, called the *New Building*, was commenced in 1721, the first stone being laid on the twenty-fifth of March. An inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, and inserted in this stone, affirms, that it had remained in the adjoining court from the reign of Henry the Sixth, who had intended it as the foundation stone of his new College. The elevation of this structure, when seen from the fields, has a noble appearance; but the Doric portal in the centre is far from beautiful. The apartments are twenty-four in number, and are disposed very conveniently. The whole length of the building is 236 feet. It was erected with Portland stone by Gibbs. When the workmen were digging the foundation, they discovered an earthen pot, which contained many gold pieces of the coin of Henry the Fifth. The external appearance of the Provost's Lodge is by no means prepossessing, but some of the apartments display much grandeur. In a small chamber is a curious portrait of JANE SHORE on board. Here is likewise a half-length of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, by Dahl; and a good portrait of the late DR. JOHN SUMNER, father of the present Provost.

Many eminent statesmen and literary characters have received their education at this College. Among the principal may be named, William Congreve, Esq. Judge of the King's Bench in

the reign of Henry the Eighth; Edward Hall, Author of the *History of the Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster*; Dr. Giles Fletcher, Ambassador to Russia from Queen Elizabeth; Sir John Osborne, Author of the *Remembrancer*; Sir Robert Morton, Knt. Secretary of State to James the First; Sir William Temple, Knt. Author of *a Comment upon Ramus*; Sir Francis Walsingham; Dr. Robert Hacomblayn, Provost; William Cudworth, D. D. Author of *Christ's Mathematicks*; the Poet Waller; Dr. Sancroft, Author of the *Paraphrase upon the Epistles and Gospels*; Dr. King, Editor of *Lucifer*; Sir Robert Walpole; Charles, Lord Viscount Townsend; the great Earl Camden; the Earl of Carlisle; and Sir William Draper, so famous for his controversy with Junius.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE was founded in the year 1448, and endowed with revenues to the amount of £[illegible] per annum, for the support of a Principal and four Fellows, by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry the Sixth. The first stone of the Chapel was laid for the Queen by Sir John Wenlock, afterwards slain at Tewkesbury, who caused the words *Erit Deus in te tua Margarita Deus in Regnum, et Lapis iste Signum*, to be engraven on it. The Civil Wars, which soon afterwards commenced, interrupted the work: but the [illegible] of Andrew Dokett, whom Queen Margaret had chosen Chancellor, so much to the favour of the house of York, that, [illegible] obtaining [illegible] for his College from *George Plantagenet*, Duke of Lancaster, Earl *Cardi*, Duchess of York, and the [illegible] Duchess *Viscountess Rivers*, *Joanna Lady Bourgh*, and *Joanna Beaumont*, [illegible] on [illegible] Warwick, [illegible] Grey, [illegible] to complete what was [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] on the foundation was [illegible] Master, [illegible] Fellows [illegible] Scholars. The Earl of [illegible] Richard the Lord [illegible] Earl of [illegible] Earl of Oxford, [illegible] Earl of [illegible] Henry the Seventh, [illegible] the

A Front View of Queens College in the Highstreet.

Earl's patrimony as soon as he obtained possession of the Throne. The endowments have since been increased by various benefactors.

The ancient buildings here are now repairing. The entrance to the outer court is under a small tower gateway. The inner court is furnished with cloisters, and extends to the very banks of the river, over which is a curious wooden bridge of one arch, supported by abutments of rustic stone work. This was rebuilt in the year 1749, and much ingenuity displayed in its construction. The gardens are pleasant and extensive; they lie on both sides the river, and are adorned with some fine elms. The Hall is a well-proportioned room, containing the three following portraits copied by Hudson.

Sir Thomas Smith; half length; dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe. This eminent character was born at Saffron Waldron, in Essex, in the year 1512, and received his education in this College. Having acquired considerable celebrity by his attainments, he was made choice of to be sent to Italy, at the King's charge, to complete his studies. On his return, he was chosen Public Orator and Greek Professor, on which occasion he endeavored to introduce a new method of reading that language. In the reign of Edward the Sixth he was made Secretary of State, knighted, and sent Ambassador to Brussels; but was deprived of his dignities by Queen Mary, on account of his religion. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was again employed in state affairs, and managed the business of several embassies with much success. He died in the year 1572; and on his death bequeathed all his Latin and Greek books to the College, and also a great globe made by [illegible].

Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward the Fourth. This is a fine painting. The face of the Queen is pleasing, but not intelligent, and displays more sweetness of disposition than strength of character.

[illegible] head which is guarded fine pen is exceedingly well executed. When this very erudite writer visited England, at the invitation of his friend Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, he

chose the College as his place of residence, having his study, says Fuller, at the top of the south west tower of the old court. Two other portraits of Erasmus are preserved in different apartments in this building; one of them supposed to be an original from the pencil of Holbein. The above pictures are in very elegant frames, and were presented to the Society by the three sons of the Earl of Stanford.

In the Lodge is a curious old piece on three panels, in high preservation: the subjects are Judas betraying Christ; the Resurrection; and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection. Many valuable portraits are dispersed through the apartments, [illegible] painting of ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, or JACQUETTA DUCHESS OF BEDFORD, by Janet; DANIEL WILLEY, by Dance; ADMIRAL CAPTAIN BRADSHAW, by Gainsborough; MONK, and SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, Bart. The principal benefactors to the College are the above Sir Thomas Smith, the Bishops Fisher, Pearce, Davenant, and Robinson, Dr. Thomas Fuller, Author of *The Worthies of England*, &c. John Weever, Author of the *Funeral Monuments*; Bishop Patrick, writer of the learned *Commentaries on the Old Testament*; Simon Ockley, D. D. Author of the *History of the Saracens*; Joseph Wase, D. D. Editor of *Sallust*; Thomas Burt, Author of a learned *Dissertation on Church Government*; John Russell, Esq. Colonel in the House of Commons, [illegible] Palmer, Esq. and [illegible] Stuart, Consul at *Dardanelles*.

CATHERINE HALL was founded about the year 1473, and dedicated to St. Catherine, by Robert Woodlark, third Provost of King's College, and Chancellor of the University. The [illegible] Master, and twelve Fellows, in [illegible] Pensioners, [illegible] Exhibitioners, [illegible] Fellowships, six of [illegible] Norton, Esq. [illegible] Scholarships, [illegible] Norfolk, [illegible]

The [illegible] the Common Hall, [illegible] the

iron pallisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with elms. The Chapel, which stands on the north side, is a neat brick structure. In the Hall is a good painting of ROBERT WOODLARK, the founder; and in the Combination Room, Portraits of THOMAS SHERLOCK, D. D. Bishop of London, and JOHN GOSTLYN, M. D. a benefactor to the College. Here is likewise a fine painting of St. Catherine, which was brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury. Over this apartment is the Library, which was fitted up by Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his own valuable collection of books to the College, with a stipend for a Librarian. The Master's Lodge is a lofty and spacious edifice, and, with the new building erected by Mrs. Ramsden, forms the south side of the court. It contains several pictures, principally the gifts of the above lady; four of them are portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Among the eminent writers of this College, are enumerated, John Strype, the famous Church Antiquary; Dr. Lightfoot, the Oriental Linguist, and author of *Horæ Hebraicæ*; Archbishop Dawes; Bishop Long, editor of the Cambridge *Terence*; Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester; and Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London. The rivalry of the two latter prelates, who advanced themselves to the height of their profession by embracing very opposite political opinions, is said to have commenced while they were students at this College.

JESUS COLLEGE was erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1130; but more amply endowed by Malcolm, the fourth King of Scotland, and, with the addition of a new conventual church, dedicated to St. Rhadagund in 1160. This establishment flourished for several centuries; but, through the illicit conduct of its inmates, was at length dissolved by Henry the Seventh, and Pope Alexander the Sixth. Its possessions were granted to John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who, in the year 1496, founded this College for a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars: but the endowments have since been increased by various benefactors, and now supply maintenance for sixteen Fellows, and nearly fifty Scholars.

This College is situated at a little distance from the town, on the east. Near it is a grove of considerable extent, and some fine meadows. The south or principal front is about 180 feet in length. The Chapel, from its form and appearance, seems to have been the ancient conventual church, having a transept, and a large square tower, rising from arches at their intersection with the nave. The chancel is neatly fitted up for divine service. The altar-piece represents the PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE, and was given, in 1795, by Dr Pearce, the present Master. The tomb of one of the nuns is yet remaining in the cross aisle, with this singular inscription, "*Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.*" The Hall is a handsome room, ascended by a flight of steps: at the upper end are half lengths of the following persons: TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esq. portrayed sitting, with large worked ruffles, and laced neck-cloth. This gentleman established eleven scholarships here, and was particularly distinguished for his extensive charities. THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, copied by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and presented to the Society by Lord Carysfort in the year 1758. RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Lodge are two ancient paintings of the Archbishops CRANMER and BANCROFT, on board. The Library contains many scarce and valuable editions of the classics. The most celebrated men that have belonged to this college, besides the above bishops, are Bishop Bale, author of *Libri de Scriptoribus Britannicis*; Sir Thomas Elliot, author of a *Dictionary*; Cantelupe, Lord Hatton; Sir Richard Empson, Knight; John Eachard, Regius Professor of Astronomy; the poet Fenton; John Worthington, D.D. and the [illegible] Gilbert Wakefield.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE was built on the site of an hostel called *God's House*, which had originally been settled near Clare [illegible] by [illegible] Clare, Lord [illegible] Clare, [illegible] Chancellor [illegible] scholars, in the year [illegible] but was removed [illegible] by Henry the Sixth, who intended to found a College on a larger scale; but was prevented [illegible] [illegible] years. His maternal

sister-in-law Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to Henry the Seventh, obtained a license from her son to complete what her half-brother had projected; and in 1506 she changed the name God's House to Christ's College, and endowed it for a Master and twelve Fellows. Some superstitious objections having been made to this number, as alluding to Christ and the twelve Apostles, Edward the Sixth added a thirteenth fellowship; and two others have since been founded by Sir John Finch, and Sir Thomas Baines. The scholarships, which were originally fifty-three, have also been increased; and the persons now maintained by the endowments, are a Master, fifteen Fellows, and about seventy Scholars.

The ancient buildings of this College have been repaired, and cased with stone. They inclose a small quadrangular court, behind which is a more modern and uniform pile, designed by Inigo Jones, about 150 feet in length, commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. The garden is pleasingly laid out, and contains a neat summer-house, and a bath surrounded by a small wilderness. In the Fellows' garden is a large mulberry-tree, that was planted by Milton when a student here. The trunk is much decayed from its age; but the Fellows, with a degree of sentiment which even a classic education will not always inspire, have endeavoured to preserve the tree from further harm, by covering the damaged parts with sheet lead.

The Chapel is neatly ornamented, and floored with marble. On the north side the altar is a handsome monument of white marble, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together in this College. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy. His body was brought to England, and interred here by his friend, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault. In the east window are some well-executed whole length portraits on glass, of HENRY THE SEVENTH, and some other relations of LADY MARGARET, the foundress, whose own likeness is also preserved in this Chapel, by an ancient painting on board. In the Combination Room is another portrait of the foundress, a half length, on board;

and in the Lodge is a small drawing of Dr. RALPH CUDWORTH. In the list of the most eminent characters who have either in part, or wholly, received their education in this College, may be inserted John Leland, the celebrated antiquary; Bishop Latimer, the martyr; Richard Hall, author of the *Life of Bishop Fisher;* Arthur Hildersham, a zealous puritan; Dr. Seth Ward, one of the translators of the *Bible;* Francis Quarles, author of the *Emblems;* the poet Milton; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth, &c.* Sir Robert Raymond, Lord Chief Justice; Laurence Echard, the historian; and Dr. Paley, the celebrated author of the *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, Horæ Paulinæ, &c.;* Joseph Mede, and Henry More, two of the most learned men of their time, were also Fellows of this College, in which they passed the greatest part of their lives, having refused some of the best preferments of the church.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE was established on the site of a dissolved hospital for canons regular, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the origin of which has been generally ascribed to Nigellus, second Bishop of Ely. This opinion has been successfully controverted by Mr. Baker, who, in his Manuscript History of this College, preserved in the Harleian Library, has proved that the hospital was founded about the year 1134, by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge; but the Bishop having granted a license of confirmation, obtained the honor of being regarded as the original patron. In 1511, Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, procured a license from Edward the First, to convert the hospital into a college for scholars; but this design was abandoned on the establishment of the Peter House, it remained in the possession of the canons regular till nearly the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, at which time, the ill conduct and vices of their rulers had so considerably reduced the revenues, that only [illegible] persons. About this period, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, [illegible] patroness of learning, [illegible] College, procured an alteration of the statutes, and [illegible] to the new [illegible] but we [illegible] on the [illegible] Peter House, [illegible] Cambridge, and

with the possessions she had appropriated to charitable uses, to found and endow a college upon this spot. To further the design she procured permission from the King, and the Bishop of Ely, to dissolve the ancient hospital, and vest its remaining income in the new institution; but, previous to the execution of the necessary deeds, both the King and the Lady Margaret died. By the will of the latter, certain estates in the counties of Devon, Northampton, and Somerset, were devised to support the intended establishment; but the bequest being annexed in a codicil to the will, and not officially sealed, the lands were resumed by Henry the Eighth, who also refused to consent to the dissolution of the hospital. The executors now applied to Pope Julius the Second; and, after considerable expense and embarrassment, obtained a decretory bull, dated the eighth of the calends of July, 1510, which authorized them to dissolve the old house, and establish the new college, without consulting any person. Thus privileged, they commenced the present structure, which was completed in about four years, under the direction of Robert Shirton, the first Master: the costs of building amounted to between 4000 and 5000l.

The charter of foundation, bearing date April the ninth, 1511, was granted in the names, and by the authority, of the executors; and the College was opened in the year 1516, in the presence of Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, who, in pursuance of the will of Lady Margaret, appointed a Master and thirty-one Fellows. The income allotted for their maintenance, consisted, at this time, of little more than 70l. which the King had granted from a decayed foundation in Kent, in lieu of the possessions he had resumed, and the revenues of the suppressed hospital, which were estimated at 81l. 1s. 10d. These endowments have since been increased by numerous benefactions, and the number of persons now supported is 175: that is, 61 Fellows, and 114 scholars.

The buildings of this College are principally of brick, and are disposed into three courts. The east, or entrance court, 228 feet by 216, is ornamented with a spacious portal, furnished with four towers. On the north side stands the Chapel; and on the

west, the Hall; in the angle between these buildings is the Master's Lodge: the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments of the Students. The centre court is more extensive than the former, measuring 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth; this is chiefly appropriated to the use of the Fellows, excepting the principal floor on the north side, which forms a picture-gallery, connected with the Lodge and Chapel on the east, and on the west with the Library; the latter occupies the north division of the third court, which is much less than the others, and appropriated to various purposes. The outer walls of this court are skirted by the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge, of three arches, leading to the Students' walks, which are exceedingly pleasant, and ornamented with rows of noble elms. The Fellows' garden, at the end of the principal walk, contains a neat summer-house and bowling-green. This College suffered very severely during the Civil Wars, being pillaged of many valuable articles, particularly a rich and extensive collection of silver coins and medals. The communion-plate was also carried away; and the outer court converted into a prison for the Royalists.

The Chapel has been lately repaired, and a new roof added. Its interior is neatly fitted up, and separated into two parts by the organ gallery. The whole length is 120 feet. The altar is embellished with a modern painting of ST. JOHN PREACHING IN THE WILDERNESS, by Robert Ker Porter; the able artist who executed the two popular pieces lately exhibited in the Metropole, of the Storming of Seringapatam, and the Siege of Acre. The Lodge contains a numerous assemblage of portraits, and a few other pieces. The following may be considered the

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, at. 74: half-length. By Hans Holbein. The prelate is represented in a gown with close sleeves, and hood: in a chair of the antique shape, and covered with [illegible]. This celebrated Bishop is characterized by [illegible] a man of comprehensive, intensity, sweetness of temper, and courage of mind. He was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire,

Yorkshire, in the year 1459, and received his education at Cambridge. On entering into orders, he became confessor, to the Lady Margaret, and was afterwards chosen Chancellor of this University. In 1504 he was appointed Bishop of Rochester, which See he could not be prevailed on to relinquish, observing, that his bishopric was his wife, and he never would part with her because she was *poor*. When the question of divorce between Catherine and Henry the Eighth was agitated, he spoke in the Queen's behalf with great freedom, and also steadily defended the Pope's supremacy. For this conduct, and the part his credulity had induced him to act in favor of Elizabeth Barton, the visionary prophetess of Kent, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and treated with much rigor. While in confinement, Clement the Seventh, to reward the Bishop's adherence to Papacy, conferred on him a cardinal's hat, which Henry prohibited being brought into the kingdom; but sent Cromwell to enquire of his prisoner, if he intended to accept it. Fisher answering in the affirmative, the King exclaimed, "Yea, is he so lusty? Well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will. Mother of God! he shall wear it on his shoulders then; for I will leave him never a head to set it on." The tyrant kept his word, and the Bishop was beheaded in the year 1555.

"MARGARETA MATER HENRICI VII. Comitissa Richmondiæ et Derbiæ, Fundatrix Collegior, Chri. et Joan. Ob. Ann. Dom. 1500, Kalend Julii." This is a small three-quarter length, on wood, and, together with another portrait of this distinguished lady, which is likewise preserved here, must be regarded as extremely curious. Both pieces represent the Countess kneeling with her hands clasped, and a book lying on a cushion before her: one of them appears to be an original: the other is probably by Holbein, who, we are informed by Walpole, copied the portrait of this lady several times.

ROBERT SHERTON, the first Master, and builder of the College, represented in a fur cloak, with the arms of Pembroke Hall, to which he had formerly belonged. This is dated 1511.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, a small painting on board,

CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH, half length on board, with his arms and motto, *Cor unum et una via.*

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, æt. 20, dated 1561, half length on board, in a close dress, with slashed sleeves.

EDWARD BENLOWES, Esq. a benefactor to the Library, portrayed with a shrewd penetrating countenance, and a book in his hand. This gentleman was the author of several esteemed poems on sacred subjects.

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Chancellor of England in the reign of James the First; and ancestor to the present Duke of Bridgewater, who inherited his estates.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, dressed in armour, with a rich shawl, finely worked. He died in 1624.

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. This lady erected the chief part of the second court. Her portrait is more curious from its singularity than its goodness of execution. She is represented in a large farthingale, with a high ruff, and her dress ornamented with an abundance of jewels.

PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, dated 1661; in his robes, and delineated with a pleasing and venerable countenance. He died in the year 1684.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS, apparently copied from Rubens. This is a very large picture: the drawing is correct and spirited, and the composition displays much judgment.

JOHN LAKE, Bishop of Chichester in 1685; half length. This Prelate was one of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, for his resistance to the arbitrary and oppressive measures of James the Second.

DAVENPORT BOWES, Dean of Chester; half length; very good.

LUCIUS CARY, Lord Viscount Falkland, half length, in a black dress, with slashed sleeves, and a ruff round the neck. This nobleman was slain at Newbury, fighting on the side of Charles the First. On the morning of the engagement he called for a clean shirt, and the remarkable expression, that he was weary of the times, and longed for peace.

involved him in the very heat of the battle, when his existence was terminated by a musket ball. He fell lamented even by his foes; for such was the spotless integrity of his heart, that neither state policy, nor private advantage, could ever induce him to deviate from the principles of truth and probity. Early in life, he had opposed the assumed prerogatives of the Crown; but as the breach increased between the King and his Parliament, he occasionally supported the Royal cause. When the dispute had ripened into war, he raised troops to defend the Throne; but the word *peace* was frequently heard to burst emphatically from his oppressed bosom. Had he lived, it is probable that many of the evils of that calamitous period had never been known, since his influence with Charles might have induced the latter to have made those sacrifices to the demands of the nation, which his unvitiated judgment must have acknowledged to have been highly necessary.

THOMAS, EARL OF STRAFFORD, in armour, from the original, by Vandyck, at Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire.

RICHARD NEILE, Bishop of Durham, small, on board.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, Bishop of Worcester, three quarter length, by Mrs. Beale. The works of this learned Prelate have been published in six volumes folio.

MATTHEW PRIOR, the poet and statesman; portrayed with a full face, in his ambassador's robes, richly decorated. Prior was born in London in the year 1664, and, after being taught the rudiments of education at Westminster School, was taken into the house of his uncle, a vintner, near Charing-Cross. Here the vigor of his talents attracted the attention of the Earl of Dorset, through whose patronage he was sent to this College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was elected Fellow. At the Revolution his patron introduced him to the court, and procured him several honorable appointments. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was sent as plenipotentiary to the court of France, where he resided some time; but the Queen's death having occasioned a considerable change in public measures, he was arrested in 1715, on his arrival in England, by order of the House of Commons, examined by some select

members of the privy council, and committed to prison, where he continued upwards of two years. At the conclusion of the year [illegible] he obtained his enlargement, and having retired from state affairs, entirely employed himself in the service of the Muses. He died at the seat at Wanstead now Lord Hardwicke's in 1721, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A small kitchen Scene, with the story of Martha and Mary in the distance. This is a highly finished picture, with rich and appropriate colouring. The composition is judicious.

Robert Heath, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Very expressive, and finely coloured.

Thomas Baker, the celebrated antiquary, represented in his gown and hood, with a thin studious face, expressive of deep research, and shrewd intellect. This gentleman, who was ever to be considered as a most distinguished ornament to this seminary, was born at Leicester, in the county of Durham, on the 14th of September 1656. Having obtained a knowledge of the principles of classical learning at the free-school at Durham, he was entered about the age of eighteen into this College, and in [illegible] was elected one of its Fellows. He soon pursued his studies with considerable attention, and in 1684, being then a zealous member of the Protestant Divinity, was ejected by the power of King Newton; but in little more than three years was chosen [illegible] to the Bishopric of Durham, for refusing to take the [illegible] 1688 Revolution. This contract proceeded wholly from principle, for he had sworn allegiance to King James, in whose reign of prodigy would not permit him to recede from [illegible] He died in [illegible] 1740, aged eighty-four years, [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible] to the [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

else who had the honor of his acquaintance. Most of his printed books he bequeathed to the Library of this College; but his valuable collection of manuscripts, in forty-two volumes, he divided between the University Library and Lord Oxford. The twenty-three volumes given to the latter are now deposited in the British Museum.

WILLIAM PLATT, Esq. the founder of several fellowships; a small piece, of considerable merit, painted on board.

In an apartment in this Lodge, a curious set of chairs are preserved, said to have been presented to the Society by Charles the Second, about the year 1680. One of them is a large elbow-chair, ornamented with beautiful carvings of cherubs, lions'-heads, and other fanciful embellishments. The Library is contained in a spacious room, erected at the charge of John Williams, Archbishop of York, who was a Fellow of this College in the year 1603. The collection of books is extensive and valuable: one class, consisting principally of French historical works, was given by Matthew Prior. In a small apartment, detached from the Library, some curiosities and interesting manuscripts are preserved: among them is a copy of Baker's History of this College.

The Hall, 60 feet by thirty, is embellished with several good portraits, particularly a highly finished likeness of LADY MARGARET, similar to those in the Lodge; and another of THOMAS WENTWORTH, the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, by J. Richardson. This is a whole length. The Earl is portrayed standing, with one arm extended, and the other leaning on his side. Many eminent personages have been educated in this College besides those above mentioned, particularly, Roger Ascham, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth; Bishop Taylor, one of the compilers of the *Liturgy*; Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Dr. John Dee, the celebrated mathematician, and reputed magician; Bishop Morgan, the first translator of the *Bible* into Welsh; Ben Jonson, the famous dramatist; Henry Briggs, a mathematician, and author of a *Treatise* concerning a *North-West Passage*; Ambrose Phillips, author of the *Pastorals*; Bishop Stillingfleet; Martyn Lister, an eminent naturalist; John Smith,

D. D.

D. D. a very erudite character; Thomas Otway, the poet; Hilkiah Bedford, author of the *Hereditary Right of the Crown asserted*; Francis Peck, compiler of the *Desiderata Curiosa*: William Lee, inventor of the ingenious machine for weaving stockings; Thomas Stackhouse, author of the *History of the Bible*; the late Marquis of Rockingham; John Horne Tooke, Esq. and Lord St. Helen's.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE occupies a portion of the site of a priory for canons regular, dedicated to St. Giles, and built by Picot, a Norman Baron of Bourne in this county, through the persuasion of his wife, Hugolina, in 1092. The inmates of this house being removed to Barnwell Abbey about twenty years afterwards, the premises seem to have been neglected till the year 1428, when they were purchased by the associated monks of Ely, Ramsey, and Walden, as a retreat for their students in Oxford, who were desirous of improving in knowledge at Cambridge. Some part of the building in which they resided is still supposed to remain in the southern angle of the College. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the monks disposed of their possessions to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who erected part of the present fabric, and intended to have endowed, and named it after his own title; but being soon afterwards attainted for high treason, it was seized by the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, to [illegible] was [illegible] and its possessions vested in the Crown. Thomas, Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, [illegible] at length to Katherine Clarencieux, once possessed [illegible] Sir Christopher Wren, the Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College [illegible] Act to enable them to erect a new building [illegible] but the latter structure has since been [illegible] several additions have also been added [illegible] of the possessor of the estate [illegible]

[illegible] the Chapel, on the north side of the river. [illegible] Hall, which is [illegible] the Chapel, [illegible] the Library, [illegible] Pepysian Library, [illegible] Lodge, [illegible] Library, [illegible]

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; Lord Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray, Knight; and Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle; from originals: another of Bishop Cumberland, by Romney; and a whole length of Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by Gibson. In the Lodge is the original portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, given to the College by Dr. B. Willis. This has been engraved by Houbraken; but is, by a mistake of that artist, called Henry, instead of Edward Stafford. The Chapel is exceedingly neat: the altar-piece is of plaster of Paris, and represents the two Maries at the Sepulchre after the Resurrection, in alto-relievo, by Collins.

This College has two Libraries; the principal of which was given by Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty in the time of Charles the Second: it contains many valuable publications, and also some curious manuscripts on maritime affairs, collected and written by Mr. Pepys, who is sometimes regarded as the founder of the present navy, from the great attention he bestowed on its concerns, during the reigns of the above Monarch, and his successor. Here are likewise several volumes of scarce and curious prints; among which are the twelve Cæsars and their Wives from Titian, engraved by Sadlier; these are in very fine preservation. A large folio volume, in this collection, contains a kind of series of scraps selected as specimens of various handwritings from about the year 900. In some of them the writing is so exceedingly minute, that it appears like a fine hair lying across the paper, and cannot be read without a magnifier: though with the aid of the glass, the letters are as distinct and legible as fine printing. In the same book are some manuscript *imitations* of printing, so completely deceptive, as to require considerable attention to discover the difference.

In a small octavo volume are the *fac-similes* of the signatures of many eminent characters whose letters were among the papers of Mr. Pepys: and in another volume of the same size, are various *unpublished* particulars of the escape of Charles the Second after the fatal battle of Worcester; and likewise the original account of that event, written in short-hand by Mr. Pepys from the King's

King's own words; together with the narrative at length, translated from the short-hand into English. An unique collection of ancient ballads is also preserved here, to which both Dr. Percy and Pinkerton have had reference. In this Library are three portraits of Mr. Pepys: one of them is a half length, said to have been executed by Sir Peter Lely.

With the distinguished literary characters educated here, may be named Henry, Lord Stafford, heir to the original founder; Sir Orlando Bridgman, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir William Howell, author of the *Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ*; Bishop Cumberland, editor of the *Phœnician History*; Samuel Pepys, above mentioned; Daniel Waterland, Archdeacon of Middlesex; Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney-General; Peter Peckard, late Dean of Peterborough; and Edmund Waring, an eminent mathematician.

TRINITY COLLEGE. This noble and magnificent establishment occupies the site of several hostels, as well as of the two ancient and considerable societies, *St. Michael's* and *King's Hall*. The former of these was founded by Harvey Aungier, of Stanton, in Suffolk, who was successively Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This eminent Lawyer purchased a spacious mansion, which stood near the south-west corner of the great court of the present College, in the seventeenth of Edward the Second, and in the succeeding year, with the consent of the King, and the Bishop, and Convent of Ely, endowed it with the small parish of St. Michael's, in which it stood, and two tenements, for the maintenance of a Master and four Fellows. In the reign of Edward the Third its possessions were considerably augmented by [illegible] de Lisle, one of the founder's executors, and Alicia, relict of Sir Thomas Hesilarton. Through these donations, many royal [illegible] and various smaller benefactions, the Society was enabled to purchase the advowsons of several parishes, and to enlarge the site of the College, and improve the [illegible], of which a specimen may be seen in the Hall, in [illegible] Chapel, in the Library, the Society's [illegible] to

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increased whenever the revenues would allow: in its most flourishing state, it consisted of a Master, ten Fellows, and four Bible Clerks, besides Students.

King's Hall derived its origin from the munificence of Edward the Third, who endowed it for a Master and thirty Fellows, and placed them on the north side of the present College, in a spacious mansion, which was afterwards enlarged, and extended nearly to the river. In this building the court of Richard the Second resided when that Monarch held his Parliament in this town. In addition to the funds for the support of this Society, the founder ordered that the members should receive cloth and furs from the Royal Wardrobe suitable to their several degrees; and this they continued to do till the time of Henry the Sixth, when an assignment in money, payable at Barnwell Abbey, was made in lieu of it by the Crown. The latter Monarch gave them the appropriated rectory of Chesterton, and a conduit of fine water, which had formerly belonged to the Franciscans in this town. The nomination of all the members of this College was originally in the Crown, but was transferred by Henry the Sixth to his foundations, King's and Eton. Edward the Fourth resumed the right: and the vacancies continued to be filled by mandates from the reigning Monarchs till the College was surrendered. The principal characters bred in this Society, were Robert Fitzhugh, Bishop of London; Richard Cawdrey, Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and ambassador from Henry the Sixth to the Papal See; Christopher Urswyck, Counsellor to Henry the Seventh; Cuthbert Tunstall, employed in several embassies by Henry the Eighth, and successively Bishop of London, Ely, and Durham; and John Redman, one of the compilers of the Liturgy.

The dissolution of religious houses generated great confusion among the Students at Cambridge; and many of them fearing a general decay of learning, had sufficient resolution to represent their fears in a letter to the King, who, on this occasion, relaxed from his wonted sternness, and informed them, that so far from seeking the destruction of Colleges, it was his intention to

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erect a magnificent one, with all the speed that circumstances would allow; and, as a preparatory measure, he required the surrender of the above establishments, which were soon afterwards conveyed to him by an Instrument, given under the common seals of the respective Societies, signed on the 29th of October, 38th of Henry the Eighth. To the revenues of these houses the Monarch made great additions, and erected the present spacious College by charter, dated December the 15th, 1546, and dedicated it to the Holy and undivided Trinity. The chief purposes of its institution, as declared in the charter, were "the enlargement and stability of the *true Christian Religion*; the extirpation of errors and false opinions; the increase of piety and good letters; the knowledge of tongues; the education of youth in piety, virtue, good manners, and learning; and the relief of the poor and needy." The endowments given by Henry were augmented by his daughter, Queen Mary; and the persons they now maintain are upwards of four hundred, viz. a Master, Vice-Master, sixty Fellows, sixty-nine Scholars, three public Professors, four Conducts, and various other officers and servants.

The buildings of this College inclose two spacious quadrangular courts, the principal of which is 334 feet by 325 west and east, and 287 by 250 north and south. The magnificent tower gateway at the entrance is ornamented with a statue of Henry the Eighth, and had formerly an observatory on the summit, erected for the studies of the immortal Newton; but this was removed in the year 1797. On the north side of this court is the elegant *Chapel* erected by the sister Queens, Mary and Elizabeth. This structure is built in the pointed style, and displays much genuine simplicity and taste. The interior is 201 feet in length, feet 8 inches broad, and about 44 feet high. The Ante Chapel is separated from the choir by an extensive gallery, which contains one of the largest organs in England. The altar piece is embellished with a fine Cartoon of St. Michael and the Dragon, by West. This is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars: the pediment is richly carved with flaming urns on the summit, and decorated with

with wreaths and flowers beautifully sculptured. On each side the choir are rows of very elegant stalls for the Fellows, with seats below them for the Scholars. In the Ante-Chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, executed by Roubiliac. This is the figure of the great NEWTON in white marble. The Philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in the gown of a Master of Arts, with a prism in his hands, and his benignant countenance turned upwards, with a look of profound and abstracted meditation. The drapery is graceful, and well disposed; and the cast of features is probably the most judicious that the sculptor could have adopted. On the pedestal is the inscription, *Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit*; importing, that he exceeded all men in wisdom. This statue was erected at the expense of the late Dr. Robert Smith, and has been described by a modern Poet in the following words:

Hark! where the organ, full and clear,
With loud Hosannahs charms the ear,
Behold, a prism within his hands,
Absorb'd in thought great NEWTON stands!
Such was his brow, and look serene,
His serious gait, and musing mein,
When, taught on eagle wings to fly,
He trac'd the wonders of the sky;
The chambers of the sun explor'd
Where tints of thousand hues are stor'd.

Between the west end of the Chapel and the Hall is the Master's Lodge, which contains some very grand and spacious rooms, where the Sovereign resides whenever he visits Cambridge. The apartments in this building contain a numerous collection of portraits, of which the under-mentioned may be regarded as the most eminent.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, half length, in black with the George pendant from his neck, and a sword in his left hand. This was painted by Mark Garrard. QUEEN ELIZABETH, portrayed in a ruff, very large sleeves, and a flowered petticoat: the whole dress richly ornamented with lace. EDWARD THE THIRD; a curious and very old painting, but executed [illegible]

hand, dress style. SIR WALTER RALEIGH, a small head. ROBERT CECIL, Earl of Salisbury, with his arms and motto, *Sero sed Serio*. HENRY THE EIGHTH, a large and singular picture by Lucas de Heere, as appears by his mark, LH. The figure of the Monarch is between nine and ten feet high, and the limbs proportion'd gigantic. The face seems to have been repainted; but the rest of the picture is highly finished, and in good preservation. The following words are inscribed on it. *Ex expressa vides Henrici Octavi Regis imagine, quæ erat extincti. Mens huic struit aulam magnificam, comitatur dives ærarii et ærei census. Quis major Regem, Deus ut prorsus crearet. Ut sunt.* This portrait has sometimes been ascribed to Holbein. EDWARD THE SIXTH, a small whole [illegible] DUKE of Canterbury, half length, with his arms and motto, *Ne cede malis*. SCAVENGER, by Paul Veronese, given to the society by Dr. [illegible]. QUEEN MARY, on board. SIR ISAAC NEWTON, half length, by Vanderbank: this has been engraved by Vertue. STEPHEN WESTON, by Vander Myn. PRINCE WILLIAM, son of the Duke of Cumberland, by Ramsay: extremely like. DR. MANSEL, the present Master. Here is also a bust of CAMILLO [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A View of Trinity College Library, Cambridge.

years since neatly rebuilt, and it has been proposed to rebuild the entire quadrangle in the same style. The new Combination Rooms are in this part of the building. The most spacious of these apartments has been handsomely fitted and ornamented with the portraits of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and many years Chancellor of the College, by Dance; and Jones, Marquis of Granby, leading his horse, attended by his black groom, said to have been painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Both these pieces were given to the College by the late Charles, Duke of Rutland, who had the honor to represent the University in Parliament. The remaining buildings in this court are occupied by the apartments of the Fellows, &c. Near the middle of it is a large octagonal conduit, which supplies the College, and its neighbourhood, with water, which is conducted, brought by a subterraneous channel from a spring about a mile west of the town.

The inner court is more elegant, but less spacious, than the former, its measurement being only 128 feet by 94 [illegible] and 148 feet by 132 west and east. This is commonly called Neville's Court, from the name of the person Dr. Thomas [illegible] at whose expense it was principally formed, in the year 1600. Since that time a magnificent Library has been erected at the west end; and the south and north sides, which contain the Students' apartments, have been almost wholly rebuilt: the east side is formed by the Hall: in the front of the latter is a terrace, with a handsome balustrade and flight of steps.

The building of the Library was originally projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow; and the subscriptions with which it was erected, amounting to nearly 6000*l.*, were chiefly collected by his [illegible] The outside of this structure is ornamented with pilasters, composite capiters, and architraves; with a stone balustrade surrounding the summit. Over the east front are four statues, under [illegible] by far more worthy of praise from the [illegible] manship, than the propriety of the [illegible]

executed by Mr. Gabriel Cibber, who became so deservedly famous for his admirable figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, on the Gates of Bedlam. This front is likewise decorated with a bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the New Version of the Septuagint from the Seventy Interpreters.

The interior of the Library is probably unequalled by any thing of the kind appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. A spacious staircase, with steps of black marble, and warmly cotted with carpet, leads from the vestibule to the entrance at the north end, where the magnificence and grandeur of the room bursts upon the eye of the visitor. The length of this splendid repository is nearly one hundred feet, the breadth forty, and the height thirty-six. The south end is ornamented by a window of painted glass, for the performance of [illegible] by the late Dr. Parr's Sermon. The execution of this production is extremely indifferent, and the incongruity of the decoration absurd as could well be imagined. The subject represents the Presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to His Majesty George the Third, who is seated on his throne in robes, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the Royal Muses, apparently advising him to reward merit by the presentation of the Philosopher. Below the throne the Royal Coronation Robes are in the robes with a pencil in hand, and a proportion to the [illegible] the [illegible] Sir Isaac. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

about fourteen miles from Rome, and given to the Society by Sir C. Wintringham, Bart. M. D. Many other curiosities are also preserved here; particularly a globe, universal ringdial, quadrant, and compass, which formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton; a quiver of arrows, employed by Richard the Third against Henry the Seventh at the battle of Bosworth Field; a Chinese pagoda; a skeleton of a man in miniature, cut by a shepherd's boy; the body of a lizard, supposed to have been the largest ever seen in England; a calculus taken from the intestines of the wife of a lock-smith at St. Edmund's Bury, and which originally weighed upwards of thirty-three ounces and three pennyweights, but was broken into two pieces to gratify the curiosity of Charles the Second, who desired to see it at Newmarket; an Egyptian Mummy, in very fine preservation, the [illegible] curiously gilt and painted; an Ibis; and the dried body of one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Madeira Islands, in appearance like dried seal-skin: the countenance is shrivelled, and the features thrown into the most horrible distortion: the whole figure much shrunk, of a dingy color, and considerably diminished in height. These miserable remains of what once was human, with many rarities brought by Captain Cook from the newly-discovered Islands in the South Seas, were presented to the College by the late Earl of Sandwich; together with the Mummy and the Ibis; which his Lordship himself had conveyed from Egypt.

Among the portraits in this Library, whose merit entitles them to notice, are whole lengths, by Valentine Rees, of Dr. Isaac Barrow; Dr. Neville; Sir Henry Puckering; and Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in his robes as knight of the Garter; and Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Here is also an original half length of Shakespeare, by Mark Garrard. The books are separated into thirty classes, and disposed in cases of oak: on the [illegible] each case is a well-executed marble bust of some distinguished literary character; in the choice of which no undue preference has been given to any age, but a judicious selection made of the most eminent authors, whether ancient or modern. The

the expense of his sister Mary, Countess of Bute, by Scheemaker. Here is likewise an ancient stone, with a Greek inscription, brought from the Archipelago, and lately presented to the College by Mr. Hawkins, of Cornwall, A. M. and a Roman milliary, given by Richard Gough, Esq. The latter gift was accompanied by a long Latin letter, the substance of which has been thus translated by the present Master of the Roman mile-stone, presented to Trinity College May the 5th, 1709, was found on digging a drain near Water Newton, about two miles from Stilton. It bears the name of the Emperor MARCUS ANTONIUS HELIOGABALUS, who succeeded Caius Julius Bassianus in the year of our Lord 218, and reigned only two or three months, being murdered by his own soldiers. From the short period of this Emperor's reign, it is probable that this mile-stone is the only memorial of him in England. It is certainly a scarce and valuable relic of antiquity. The inscription is 1500 years old."

Over the Library is [illegible] which was [illegible] through gates open to [illegible] elegant cyclical [illegible] enter by the [illegible] Sir James [illegible] walks, was [illegible] are [illegible] were [illegible] great height, and at the intersection of their branches assumed the shape of the pointed arch.

Many persons of the most distinguished and pre-eminent abilities have been Students or Members of this College. With those who have become more peculiarly celebrated, may be enumerated, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke; Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Sir Robert Filmer, author of the *Patriarcha*; the poet Cowley; Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the *Cottonian Library*; Sir Henry Spelman, author of the *Glossary*; Bishop Wilkins, author of the *Universal Character*; John Ray, and Francis Willoughby, the celebrated naturalists; Dr. Thomas Gale, an eminent anti-

quary, who wrote the inscription on the monument; Roger Cotes, a celebrated mathematician, and editor of *Hearnæi Textus Roffensis*; Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist; Andrew Marvell, Esq. poet and statesman; the poet Dryden; Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Isaac Barrow; Dr. Edmund Bentley, Dr. Conyers Middleton, the present Bishop of Worcester; the Duke of Richmond; Sir Lucas Pepys; and Earl Spencer.

TRINITY COLLEGE was erected on the site of a Dominican [illegible] by three private persons, [illegible] Ann, [illegible] Dudley, Countess of Leicester, Dowager of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Sir William Mildmay, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The Foundation charter is dated the 20th of December, 1594, 37 Elizabeth, and the Statutes were given by Sir Walter Mildmay. The gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, and obtained, in the 37th year of her reign, a charter of incorporation for this College, which was established under the name and style of "The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the House or College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the University of Cambridge." Since that period the College has been enriched by several benefactions, and has produced many eminent Doctors, Masters, Fellows, and Scholars.

The Buildings are arranged round three principal courts, the Great Court, the Old Court, and the New Court. The Great Court, or Trinity Court, is a quadrangle of large dimensions, and contains the Hall, Chapel, Library, Combination Room, Master's Lodge, and the Public Schools. The Hall is a noble Gothic structure, adorned with a handsome screen and gallery. The Roof is richly carved, and furnished with a Music Gallery. At the upper end is a portrait of Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, the founder of two Fellowships, and Two Scholarships. The Library and Combination Room are embellished with many portraits: the following appear to be the most curious. SIR WALTER MILDMAY, the founder. On the picture are the words: "By Vansomer, 1592." Queen Elizabeth. *Ditto*. Full length. Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knight. The dress is very splendid [illegible] Lord Burleigh. [illegible] Queen Elizabeth, in the service of his Protestant Country. Thomas Hobson, the carrier, D. D. [illegible] [illegible] Apprentice. Sax-

CROFT, sitting at a writing table, with his arms and motto, *Vivendo contrarius Orbi*; by P. R. [illegible]. MR. [illegible] ASH, a benefactor, supposed by D[illegible], half length. HENRY [illegible] SYMONDS, the architect of the [illegible] Library and Sidney, portrayed with a large pair of compasses in his hands; half length; in a hard style, but still correct. JOHN [illegible], Earl of Westmoreland, and Baron Burghley, by [illegible]. [illegible] PUDSEY FARMER, the late Master, and a lie commendatori on Shakespeare, by Romney. DR. PARR; a copy, but extremely well executed; the features keen and penetrating. CHARLES JACKSON, Bishop of Kildare, by [illegible]. [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible], said to have been [illegible] Dean Peterborough, by Dahl; [illegible] MR. DURRANT, many years [illegible], an [illegible] man of the University [illegible].

The Chapel is very [illegible], and [illegible] ceiling ornamented with stucco-work. This structure was designed, and commenced in the year 1668, by Archbishop Sancroft; but was completed during the Mastership of Dr. Holdsworth, in 1677. The expenses were defrayed by subscription. The Library is small, but the books principally divinity) are well chosen, and many of [illegible] scarce and valuable. One of them is extremely curious, and in fine preservation. This is *Pontii's Officia*, printed by Faust in 1465; it appears to have belonged to Prince Arthur, brother of Henry the Eighth, his arms being portrayed on the title-page. The gardens are pleasant and extensive. They are provided with a neat bowling green, and a cold bath.

The principal characters of literary eminence who have belonged to this College, are as follows. Bishop Bell, one of the commissioners sent by James the First to the Synod of Dordt; Richard Fiddler, Bishop of Bath and Wells, died in his bed in 1763, by the fall of a stack of chimnies at his palace at Wells; Joshua Barnes, editor of *Euripides and Anacreon*; Sir Robert Twysden, Bart. an antiquary, and author of the *Historical Defence of the Church of England*; John Ray, author of a *Natural History of Northamptonshire*; Sir William Temple;

[illegible]

Matthew Poole, writer of the *Annotations on the Old and New Testaments*; Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; John Wallis, the mathematician; Anthony Blackwell, author of *The Divinity of the Sacred Classics*; and the late Dr. F

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was built on the site of a mo- [illegible] the foundation to grace Elizabeth's reign, but was not [illegible] this spot by Lady Frances Sidney Sussex, the wealthy widow of [illegible] Countess of Kent previous [illegible] The gr[illegible] Master and [illegible] Fellows, [illegible] The [illegible] cost of the [illegible] Fellowships [illegible] The Chapel, the Library, and the Hall were [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Master, who was [illegible] The Chapel is [illegible] and [illegible] Nativity; but is exactly a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

whom here [illegible] subject, [illegible] but this was changed by the [illegible], in which [illegible] Venice, where it was purchased, purposely for the Chapel, by Mr. South, the Public Benefactor. Both the [illegible] excellent. Mr. [illegible] and the Master's family, who [illegible].

[illegible], supported [illegible] of the [illegible], and a handsome bow-window at the upper end. The ceiling and walls [illegible]. The Lodge consists of several convenient apartments. Among other portraits, it contains an original, in crayons, of OLIVER CROMWELL, by Cooper, reported to be the same from which that artist painted his miniature of the Protector. [illegible] and has been frequently copied. Its size is about eighteen inches by twelve. Here is likewise a full length of LADY SYDNEY, the foundress, in very singular drapery; the coloring harsh and unpleasant: a good head of DR. HAY; a whole length of WILLIAM WOLLASTON, author of the *Religion of Nature*; and six excellent views of Venice, by Gwelder, a pupil of Canaletti.

In the Library, which is conveniently contrived as a study to the Master's Rooms, are several objects, besides books, which have been thought worthy of preservation. Among these is a part of an incrustation of a snail's shell, found in Cheshire Cheese, about ten feet beneath the surface, and brought to England in the year 1627. The teeth are white and sound, and remain unchanged; but the other parts resemble a coral sand stone. The shell, when first deposited in the College, was whole; but it was afterwards broken, and some parts lost. Here is likewise a bust of CROMWELL,

* In the prints and illustrations annexed to Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, it is said, that the Picture [illegible] Grand Duke of Tuscany, bearing [illegible] Cromwell's [illegible] son in the preface [illegible] the Picture [illegible]

son

well, executed by the celebrated Bernini, from a plaster impression taken from Oliver's face after death, and sent to Italy. The bust was presented to the College about two years since, by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, Regius Professor of Botany. The countenance bears a great resemblance to the portrait by Cooper, but has been [illegible] coloured, and rendered disgusting and hideous by the introduction of glass eyes. These the good taste of Dr. [illegible] has caused to be removed, as well as the [illegible] hair.

A [illegible], presented by the late Mr. Coleman, is preserved [illegible]. This is an animal of carnivorous habits, [illegible] and the ferocious nature of the original is [illegible] by confinement and [illegible]. It was taken [illegible] and was supposed to be with food, and [illegible] period had arrived to be [illegible] part, but was found [illegible] struggled between two trees, as if the [illegible] had caused her to commit suicide. When [illegible] the animal's stomach, it weighed fourteen pounds, and was extremely hard; but it had been kept for some time [illegible], and was somewhat softer. On the death of the [illegible] was given by [illegible] to the Rev. Mr. Martyn, above mentioned, by whom it was [illegible] to Dr. Easton. This specimen was cut in two parts, and [illegible] and [illegible] and placed on [illegible] stands, and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible]

The inside is of different degrees of texture; the density varying in circles, being alternately hard and solid, and soft and porous. This difference, according to an ingenious conjecture of Dr. Ellis-ton's, was occasioned by the variation of the food that was given to the mare in the different seasons of the year. The piece of mill-stone, scarcely half an inch in diameter, is still in the possession of Professor Martyn.

The grounds belonging to this College are laid out with extreme taste. In the Fellows' garden is a spacious bowling-green, a pleasant summer-house, and a shrubbery. The following are a few only of the eminent persons who have belonged to this establishment. Oliver Cromwell*, the Protector; Bishop Seth Ward; Charles Alleyn, author of Poems on the Battles of *Crecy*, *Poitiers*, and *Bosworth Field*; William Wollaston, before mentioned; Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Roger L'Estrange; Thomas Comber, author of a *Vindication of the Divine Right of Tythes*; and Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln.

These are all the Colleges at present established in Cambridge; but a new one is shortly intended to be erected by the name of DOWNING COLLEGE, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. This gentleman, in the year 1717, devised several valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, Sir Jacob Downing and his three sons; with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised the estates to trustees, who, with the approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York,

* The time of Cromwell's admission into the College is thus noticed in the register: "April 23, 1616, 14 Jac. R. Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdonienses, admissus at Communitam Sociorum Aprilis vicesimo tertio. Tutor Mr. Richards Howlett." Between this entry and the most [illegible] remarkable character of the Protector, crowded in, in [illegible] hig. "Hic fuit grandis ille Impostor, Carolo primo [illegible] Rege Carolo 1.° nefaria Caede subla[illegible] ejusdem usurpavit Dignitatem [illegible] Regni, per quinq. ferme Annorum Spatium, sub Protectoris Nomine [illegible]

and of the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, were to found a College within the precincts of this University, to be called Downing College. The testator died in the year 1749, and his property devolved to Sir Jacob, who, on the death of his sons without issue male, in 1764, became the sole inheritor, and at his decease, in 1768, bequeathed his possessions to his lawful heir; but the estates settled by Sir George Downing were claimed by the University for the use of the proposed College.

The validity of the claim was contested, became a subject of long litigation; but, after many years' delay, was at length established, and the charter for the incorporation of the new College was sealed, and the Statutes framed by the Privy Council, and approved by His Majesty, the great seal was affixed to it by the Lord Chancellor [illegible] September, 1800.

This College is to consist of a Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, and sixteen Fellows; Scholars and pupils to be admitted and educated as in other colleges. The [illegible] Fellows [illegible] per annum each, [illegible] a licence to [illegible] for a longer term. The Master, the Professors, and Fellows, are named [illegible] charter. The [illegible] to be appointed [illegible] and Kings [illegible] Clare Hall. An [illegible] Fellows, [illegible] Master, [illegible] Fellows [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]

of Lincolnshire; on the south, the School for Law and Physic, where the candidates for degrees perform their exercises in the several faculties as required by the statutes; and on the east a Lecture Room, handsomely fitted up for the Norrisian and other Professors in the year 1795. Connected with the north end of the Philosophy Schools, is an apartment containing a rich collection of fossils, ores, minerals, and other rarities, given to the University in the year 1727, by John Woodward, M. D. who founded a Professorship to promote the knowledge of mineralogy, with a salary of about 160l. per annum. This collection has been considerably augmented by John Hailstone, A. M. the present Professor.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY occupies the whole quadrangle of apartments over the Schools. The original building was erected at the charge of Rotheram, Archbishop of York, and Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1480. The east front, containing what is denominated the New Library, was rebuilt by subscription previous to the year 1769, in a very handsome style. The Library was furnished by the above Prelates with a number of choice books, but few of these are now to be found. The present collection is very large, and peculiarly valuable, it having been augmented by many scarce and curious editions of esteemed authors, given by various benefactors. George the First increased the assemblage by the gift of the entire Library of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely; and also presented the University with 2000l. towards the expense of erecting the classes to contain them.

Many curious and valuable manuscripts are preserved here; particularly a fine folio copy of the Koran, written in a very beautiful hand, on paper made of cotton; a large quarto Hebrew Bible, written in the year [illegible]; the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles*, supposed to have been written in the [illegible] fourth century, and given to the University by [illegible]; and

* A magnificent fac-simile of [illegible] is also to be seen, has been [illegible] at the expense of [illegible]

and a most beautiful Persian volume, entitled, *The Wonders of the Creation*, and dated 1388; yet the work itself appears to have been originally composed about the middle of the eleventh century. Some particulars concerning it are mentioned in a paper found upon the manuscript, and written in Latin, to the following effect: "This celebrated Persian Volume is to be valued more than gold; not only from the excellence of the style, and hand in which it is written, but likewise from the elegance of its pictures, its ornaments, and its binding. The Author's name was Zacharia Ben Mohammed Elcasuni: so called, because he was born in the city of Casbin, in Persia. He died in the year of the Hegira 673, or Christ 1275. This Book contains a very long Preface, and two Treatises; the first of which relates to remote objects, such as the Heavens, Stars, and Meteors; the latter displays those things which are near to us, as the Earth, Waters, Metals, Animals, Birds, Fishes, &c. and also some Particulars of the Occult Sciences, Talismans, and other Branches of Natural Magic." The leaves of this elegant manuscript are of cotton paper, and many of them are embellished with drawings, [illegible], and other figures, made to illustrate the descriptions. Some of these are tinged or painted, and are as fresh as if they had been but lately finished, being rendered permanent by the use of Chrysocolla and gum. The binding is extremely rich. This volume was purchased at the sale of Count Caylus, and given to the University with the rest of the Oriental MSS. by the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan, Master of Magdalene College, who was the first to call the attention of the University, and of the learned in general, to the value of Oriental manuscripts. This precious relic is deposited in an elegant [illegible], which occupies the south-west corner of the [illegible], and is [illegible] with a [illegible] door.

In the [illegible] Library are seven [illegible] given by Dr. Lister, and six [illegible] of Oriental manuscripts, presented to the Uni-

half wide: a pack of Chinese playing-cards, consisting of eight suits on tortoise-shell; and various other curiosities.

Among the printed books are many of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics and histories. The more rare, are the *Catholicon*, printed by Faust, in 1460; *Tully's Offices*, at Mentz, in 1466; *Cicero's Orations*, 1470, and *Tully's Epistles*, on vellum, 1471; both printed by Cornelius Jansen: *The Book of Chess*, by Caxton, in 1474; this was the first book printed in England; and *Pliny's Natural History*, on vellum, printed 1476, with a very beautiful letter. Some collections of curious drawings and prints are also preserved here: among the latter is a large folio of Rembrandt's etchings, valued at 500l.

The Library contains several portraits: among the principal are those of CHARLES THE FIRST, supposed to have been painted by Vandyck; ANTHONY SHEPHERD, late professor of Experimental Philosophy, portrayed in his robes, sitting, and holding a book; JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely; CHARLES, LORD TOWNSHEND*, Secretary to George the First; and PRINCE CHARLES, son of James the First; probably by D. Mytens. On the stair-case is an excellent whole length, by Reinagle, of the late JOHN NICHOLSON, a bookseller of Cambridge, better known by the name of *Maps*.

The SENATE HOUSE, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, was designed by Sir James Burrell, and erected by Mr. Gibbs, at the expense of the University, aided by an extensive subscription. This structure is composed of Portland stone, and is ornamented with pilasters, and a neat balustrade. In the middle of the south front is an elegant pediment, supported by four fluted columns, with carved capitals. At the east end, which is the usual entrance, is a second pediment, sustained by four columns, of similar workmanship to the former. The interior forms a spacious apartment, the ceiling of which is enriched by stucco-work, and displays considerable taste and neatness of execution. The length of the room is 101 feet, the breadth 42, and

* This Nobleman was the first person that introduced the use of turnips into this country. He is reported to have brought the seed from Hanover, and to have cultivated the turnips at the family seat in Norfolk.

the height 52. At the upper or west end, is the Vice Chancellor's chair, with semi-circular seats on each side, for the heads of colleges, noblemen, &c. Below these are the places for the Regents, or *White heads*; and still lower down, the seats of the Non-regents, or *Black heads*. The galleries are of Norway oak, elegantly carved, and supposed capable of containing 1100 persons. Near the fluted columns, which support the gallery at the east end, are two marble statues. That on the north side is an emblematical figure of ALMA MATER, executed by Borotta, an Italian, and presented to the University by Sir Peter Burrell: on the scroll are these words; *Cuncta Adsint Meritaq. Expectent Præmia Palmæ:* and on the front of the pedestal this inscription;

[illegible]
Almæ Matris Academiæ
Sacrum
[illegible]
Decimus Comes Excelsa
Perpetuam Laudem
Et
[illegible]
[illegible]
Petrus Burrell
In
[illegible]
[illegible]
MDCCXLVIII.

The statue on the south side represents the late Duke of Somerset in the younger part of his life, dressed in the Vandyck taste, with the insigns of the order of the Garter. This was executed by Rysbrack, and is an exceedingly fine piece of sculpture. The following inscription is engraven in capitals on the front of the pe[illegible]

* [illegible]
[illegible]

CAROLO
DVCI SOMERSETENSI
Strenvo Jvris Academici Defensori
Acerrimo Libertatis Pvblicæ Vindici
STATVAM
Lectissimarvm Matronarvm Mvnis
L. M. ponendvm decrevit
Academia Cantabrigiensis
Qvam Præsidio svo mvnivit
Avxit Mvnificentia
Per annos plvs Sexaginta
Cancellarivs.*

On the reverse are the words

Hanc Statvam
Svæ in Parentem pietatis
In Academiam stvdii
Monvmentvm
Ornatissimæ Fœminæ
FRANCISCA, Marchionis de Granby Conjvx
CHARLOTTA, Baronis de Guernsey
S. P. faciendum cvravervnt
M.D.CC.LVI.†

Near the middle of this apartment, on the opposite sides, are two other marble statues. That on the north was carved by Rysbrack, and represents His Majesty GEORGE THE FIRST. On the pedestal are three inscriptions, from which it appears, that the University, as a memorial of gratitude for the benefits bestowed on them by this Prince, determined to erect his statue,

* To CHARLES, DUKE OF SOMERSET, a strenuous defender of the rights of the University, a most ardent assertor of public liberty, THIS STATUE, the gift of two most excellent matrons, was erected with the utmost pleasure by the University of Cambridge, which he, as CHANCELLOR, had protected by his patronage, and augmented by his munificence, during more than sixty years.

† The most accomplished ladies, FRANCES, wife of the Marquis of Granby, and CHARLOTTE, Baroness of Guernsey, caused this statue to be erected at their own expense, in the year 1756, as a monument of their filial duty to their parent, and their affection to the University.

and this resolution being communicated to Lord Viscount Townshend, that nobleman engaged to have it executed at his own expense; but dying suddenly, the statue was left unfinished, yet was afterwards completed at the cost of his son, who, as it is expressed by one of the inscriptions, was equally the heir to his father's virtues, and to his dignities. The other statue represents GEORGE THE SECOND, by Wilton, with these lines on the base of the pedestal.

GEORGIO Secundo
Patri optimo, optime merenti,
Semper Venerando:
Quod Valentia Populis,
[illegible]
in Pace, et in Bello,
[illegible]
Quod Academiam Cantabrigiensem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit,
Hanc Statuam,
Etenim, fuit Deus, Monumentum
Gratissimum in Regem,
[illegible]
Amoris in Academicos
Suos Singulares, posuit
Carolus Henricus
Dux de Newcastle
[illegible]
A.D. [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY BOTANIC GARDEN comprehends three and four acres on the south-east side of the town, conveniently disposed, and well watered. This piece of ground, with

* To GEORGE THE SECOND, the most deserving and most respected Patron of learning, the encourager of Peace with the greatest Justice, Humanity, and [illegible] of Peace and War, the fosterer, cherisher, augmentor, and adorner of this University, [illegible] that it may please God to let [illegible] of Wisdom [illegible] to the King of his dutiful Affection [illegible] this Statue of [illegible] was erected at the Expence [illegible] Duke of Newcastle, and Chancellor of the University [illegible]

with a large and ancient edifice, that formerly belonged to the Augustine Friars, was purchased by Dr. Richard Walker, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, for 1000*l*. A handsome Green-house was soon afterwards erected by subscription, and richly stored with curious exotics: among them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New-Holland; some tea, coffee, and bread-fruit trees; a cotton-tree; and many others of equal curiosity and value. The whole garden is arranged agreeably to the system of Linnæus. The old house having been sold very advantageously, a new building has lately been erected for the use of the lecturers in chemistry and botany, and furnished with the necessary requisites for the instruction of students in those sciences.

Beyond the brook which flows on the outside of the walks of St. John's College, are the remains of an ancient and spacious building, called *Pythagoras's School*, or *Merton Hall*, reported, by tradition, to have been the place where the monks of Croyland delivered their lectures. The walls are composed of rough stone, supported by arches, and strengthened by buttresses of considerable magnitude. The arches are chiefly Saxon; but the building is wholly without ornaments, if we except one window on each side, which is separated into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding. This fabric, whatever was its primary destination, is now used as a barn, being connected with a farm of about six acres, rented by a Mr. Stevens, of Merton College, Oxford, to which foundation it was given by Edward the Fourth, who obtained it by his seizure of the possessions granted to King's College by Henry the Sixth. From the particulars relative to the writings of this estate, quoted in Gough's Additions to Camden, it appears to have been in the possession of a family named Dunning, from the time of the Conquest, but was afterwards used as a kind of infirmary to St. John's Hospital, in this town, and called *their* Stone-House: but though the term Merton-Hall is often met with, not a word is mentioned of *Pythagoras* in any of the writings; "which are no fewer than 117 charters and two rolls; and some of them with broad seals of the time of Henry the Sixth."

The *School of Pythagoras* must, therefore, be regarded as a modern appellation. The ground round it is supposed to have been used for a burying-place.

Cambridge contains fourteen parishes, each of which, with one exception, is provided with a church; but those only of Great St. Mary*, and St. Sepulchre, present objects of sufficient importance for observation. The former was erected by voluntary contribution; but whether the charges exceeded the estimate, or from whatever cause, the subscriptions were raised so slowly, that the structure was not completed till the expiration of more than one hundred years. It was commenced in 1478; but was not finished with the tower till 1608. It consists of a nave, chancel, and small side aisles: the whole length is about 120 feet; the breadth 68. In this church the Members of the University attend the celebration of divine service. The seats of the Vice-Chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors, are contained in a handsome gallery, raised between the nave and chancel; the masters of arts, fellow commoners, &c. have seats in the lower part of the church; and the bachelors and under graduates are provided with places in the extensive galleries over the aisles. At the west end is a spacious organ-loft, which, on the performance of oratorios, or the celebration of festivals, is enlarged for the accommodation of the vocal and instrumental performers.

St. Sepulchre's, or *the Round Church*, excites the curiosity of the antiquary from its singular form, though its primary shape has been much disfigured by subsequent buildings, and, in its present state, appears under many disadvantages. "It is evidently," says Mr. Essex, "a story higher than its original archi-

tect

* There are [illegible] in the neighbourhood of Cambridge [illegible] the [illegible] and were erected at the expence of Dr. Melton [illegible] Henry [illegible] Chancellor of Cambridge, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INTERIOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S, CAMBRIDGE.

tect intended it should be. This alteration was made in the reign of Edward the Second, for the reception of bells, when the windows were also altered, the chancel added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hid by a wooden portal." The more ancient part is completely circular, with a peristyle in the interior of eight round pillars of great magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it appears to have been originally furnished. The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zigzag mouldings in the Norman style of architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery, but this has been lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and whitewashed.

The proper name of this building is, "the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry;" an appellation which generated the erroneous opinion, that it was originally a Jewish synagogue; but the ingenious architect just quoted, after an attentive investigation of the subject, affirms, that it was built by the Knights Templars*, or by some persons concerned in the Croisades, who took the church of the the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model. "There can be no doubt," says Mr. Essex, "either of the time when this church was built, or that they who built it intended it should resemble the church of the Resurrection, or Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem; and, as far as can be judged from the descriptions given of that church, this is the best copy we have of it in England; but a perfect resemblance must not be expected, where the smallness of one compared to the other, would make an *exact* imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no use but to amuse the curious." It will be easier, observes our author, in another part of his inquiry, "to ascertain the age, than the founder of it;" and he afterwards expresses his

 decided

* The Knights Templars were so first in the year 1118, to protect the pilgrims who visited the sacred places about Jerusalem. Apartments were allotted to them near the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

decided opinion, drawn from the consideration of the original building, that it was erected in the reign of Henry the First, or between the first and second croisades, and is the oldest church of the form in England. Who were its possessors prior to the dissolution of the Knights Templars in the year 1313 is unknown, but some few years after that event the advowson appears to have belonged to Barnwell Priory, about which time the building is supposed to have been heightened, and the chancel annexed, and dedicated to St. Andrew, the second patron of the Priory, in which the presentation continued till the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry the Eighth: it is now in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

In this parish, between St. John's College and the Round Church, was formerly an ancient structure, called *Bede's House*, whereon some persons have supposed that venerable Bede lived and studied. "But, besides the improbability that a common dwelling-house, built in the seventh century, should be standing in the sixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived in Cambridge, it is most likely that it was erected for the reception of the *Beadsmen*," whose office "was to pray for those who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens, and therefore not improperly called the Beads House; which name it might retain some centuries after the use of it was forgotten, and the Beads House would then be easily mistaken for Bede's House."

The *Market Place* is nearly in the form of the Roman L, at the bottom of which stands the *Shire-Hall*, which was built at the expence of the county, and is divided into two courts, in one of which the criminal, and in the other the civil causes are tried. The county gaol, adjoining, is rather more than eight feet [illegible] The [illegible] rest is supported on arches, faced with stone, [illegible] have their coat's on the principal market-days. [illegible] the [illegible] Town Hall, rebuilt for the use of the [illegible] but [illegible] obscure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

transact in it: the principal, or, Court-Room, is 70 feet in length, 28 broad, and 23 high. The *Conduit*, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of *Thomas Hobson*, the celebrated carrier, on whose death Milton wrote a whimsical epitaph, fronts the Shire-Hall, and is enclosed by an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street by an aqueduct to the conduit, which is built with stone, and decorated with rude carvings. An inscription on the north side records its erection in the year 1614; and also that Hobson, on his death, which happened January the 1st, 1630, bequeathed the rents of some pasture land, lying in *St. Thomas' Leys*, to preserve it in order. The rents of two tenements have also been given for the same purpose, by Edward Potts, an alderman of Cambridge. It may be worthy remark, from affording data to the future inquirer into the rise of common sayings, that one of the most general proverbial expressions in the English language originated with the above benevolent carrier; who, to his employment in that capacity, added the profession of supplying the students with horses; and having made it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal portion of rest as well as labor, would never let one out of its turn; and hence the derivation of the saying, "Hobson's Choice: *this*, or none." The market is well supplied; but, from the very great consumption of the University, the articles are comparatively dear. The sale of *Butter* is attended with the peculiarity of every pound designed for the market being rolled or drawn out to the length of a *yard*; each pound in that state is about the size of a walking-cane.

The principal charitable institutions in this town are, a *Free Grammar School*, and a general Infirmary, called *Addenbrooke's Hospital*. The former was founded in pursuance of the will of Stephen Perse, fellow of Caius College. With the property bequeathed by this gentleman, who died on the 30th of September, 1615, a School-house was built on a spot called *Luthburn*, but now Free-School-Lane, sufficiently spacious for *One Hundred Boys*, who were to be natives either of Cambridge, Chesterton,

Trumpington,

Trumpington, or Barnwell; and to be educated by a master and usher, whose services were to be requited with the respective salaries of 4*l.* and 2*l.* yearly. The administration of this charity appears to be attended with some degree of mismanagement; the salaries are paid without being earned; and the School-house exists without scholars; for the few boys that sometimes receive their lessons at the master's lodgings, for such we have been informed is the fact, cannot be deserving of that title. This abuse is the more to be regretted, as the children, generally speaking, of the poor inhabitants of Cambridge, are rude, untaught, and undisciplined. At each end of the school is a house with a garden annexed, originally designed for the residence of the master and usher; and at the south end are also some almshouses for poor widows, founded, like the school, by the donation of Mr. Perse. *Addenbrooke's Hospital* is a large brick building, situated near the south entrance of the town, and was so named from John Addenbrooke, an eminent physician, who, in the year 1719, bequeathed about 1000*l.* on the death of his widow, to erect and furnish an hospital for the gratuitous cure of the poor sick. Mrs. Addenbrooke died in March, 1720; but the insolvency of one of her executors, who had possession of the money, caused a considerable delay in the institution. The trustees at length having obtained a decree in Chancery in their favor, the building was erected; but the remaining funds being insufficient to complete the charity, an application was proposed to carry it on by subscription; and in 1766 it was opened in June, 1767, to alter the original design of Dr. Addenbrooke, and make it a *general* hospital. The number of patients admitted and relieved since that period, is averaged at [illegible]

The county of Cambridge is about one mile north and south, and [illegible] west coast. The [illegible] are, in general, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in Cambridge, bordering on the high-ways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of *six-pence* for every square yard. This regulation being but little observed after the lapse of two centuries, a new act was passed in the year 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town, and widening the streets, lanes, and other passages." Many improvements in each of these respects have since been effected. The population compared with the limited extent of the town is very great; for, besides the persons residing in the colleges, the number of inhabitants on March the 10th, 1801, as ascertained under the late act, was 9273; of these 4162 were males, and 5111 females. Very little trade of any kind is carried on at Cambridge, but what is either immediately or remotely connected with the University. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Council-Men, four Bailiffs, a Town Clerk, and other Officers. The Mayor, on the day of his election, has the privilege of bestowing the freedom on any one person he may think proper. The choice of sending Representatives to Parliament is vested in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Freemen not receiving alms: the voters are about 200.

Though Cambridge has had the honor of giving education to so many illustrious characters, but very few of its natives appear to have attained any distinguished literary eminence. Among those of its sons whose abilities are most conspicuous in the records of biography, are Sir John Cheke, a statesman, grammarian, and divine; and Jeremy Taylor, a learned prelate.

Sir John Cheke was born in the year 1514, and educated in St. John's College, where he took his degrees in arts, and was afterwards successively appointed to the offices of lecturer and professor of the Greek language, the pronunciation of which, he at that time *inefectually* endeavored to correct through the opposition of Bishop Gardiner, who was then Vice-Chancellor. In 1544 he was made Latin tutor, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to Prince Edward, on whose accession to the Crown, he was rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and soon after con-

ferred

tained grants of several considerable estates. These pecuniary advantages were accompanied with state honors, and he was rapidly promoted through inferior offices to those of Secretary of State, and Privy Councillor. His fall was yet more sudden than his elevation; for having concurred in the measures which bound the fatal chadem on the brows of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, and also acted as her secretary during the nine days of her reign, he was committed to the Tower, under Queen Mary, and deprived of the greatest part of his possessions. Obtaining his liberty in 1554, he went abroad, and, after travelling to various places on the continent, was reduced to the necessity of reading Greek lectures at Strasburg for subsistence. Though [illegible] crossed, the inveteracy of his enemies was yet unappeased: [illegible] he set out for Brussels; but was seized before he entered that city by the orders of Philip the Second, and being conducted on shipboard, was, without a knowledge of his crime, [illegible] consigned to his apartments in the Tower. Here his suspense was but short lived; for, on his refusal to subscribe to the Catholic religion, he was informed that he must either abjure his faith, or suffer death at the stake. The alternative was too dreadful for his fortitude; he signed his abjuration, was released, and had his property restored; but his peace of mind was for ever fled. The recollection of his apostacy embittered every future hour, and preyed upon, and ultimately terminated, his existence in less than a twelvemonth. He died in September, 1557.

JEREMY TAYLOR was born about the year 1609, and brought up at the free-school in this town till the age of thirteen, when he was entered into Caius College, and as soon as he was graduate, was chosen fellow. When a master of arts, he removed to London, and became Divinity Lecturer in St. Paul's Cathedral. While in that station, his abilities attracted the attention of Archbishop Laud, who thinking it for the advantage of the [illegible] that he should have more time for study and improvement than the constant course of preaching would allow, procured [illegible] a fellowship in All Souls' College, Oxford, and soon after [illegible] the Rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. [illegible] he became

Chaplain to Charles the First, and engaged with ardor in his service; but, on the decline of the Royal cause, retired into Wales, and supported himself on the slender revenues of a school. While in this situation, he wrote many of the books for which he was afterwards famous. Leaving his retreat, he accompanied Lord Conway to Ireland; but returned to his native country on the Restoration, and in 1662 was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor. On taking possession of his bishopric, he was made Privy Counsellor, and promoted to the Vice Chancellorship of the University of Dublin, which honourable office he retained till his death. He died August the 15th, 1667. His writings are very numerous, and, for the most part, held in high and deserved estimation.

BARNWELL, a village situated about half a mile north-east of Cambridge, was formerly a place of much consequence from its Priory, which, as we have stated in the account of Magdalen College, was originally founded on the spot now occupied by that building, by Picot, a Norman nobleman, through the persuasions of his wife Hugolina. This pious lady, being seized with a dangerous illness at Cambridge, made a vow, that if she recovered, she would build a church in honour of St. Giles; and being restored to health "within three days," she, in conjunction with her husband, commenced and endowed a religious foundation for a prior and six Austin canons. Before the completion of the building, both Picot and his wife died, leaving their estate and honours to their son Robert, and entreated him to finish the structure; but he being accused of a conspiracy against Henry the First, his barony was confiscated, and afterwards given by the King to his favourite warrior, Paganus Peverell. The new man finding the house too small, obtained the Monarch's permission to remove the establishment to another place, and accordingly commenced the Abbey of Barnwell, in a more pleasant situation, below the town, near the source of a spring, which from an annual assemblage of children and youths, held on the spot on the eve of St. John the Baptist, had obtained the name of *Barns-well*. Paganus having completed the building, translated

the canons to this place in the year 1112, and augmented their number; and is also said to have finished and ornamented the church in a very elegant style. On his death, the barony devolved to his son, William Peverell, who went to Jerusalem, and left his estates to be divided among his four sisters; one of whom married — Peche, Senior, in whose family the patronage of the church continued many years. On the Dissolution, the annual revenues of the Priory were valued at 55l. 15s. 1d. and its site was granted to Anthony Brown; but afterwards, in the 6th of Edward the Sixth, to Edward Lord Clinton. The greatest part of the original building has been removed, and its place occupied by the dwelling house of a farm. The ancient walls still surround a portion of the grounds, which appear to have been very extensive. Several outer buildings that belonged to the Priory are now used as barns.

Barnwell has suffered several times by fire. In the year 1287 a flash of lightning set fire to the belfry, and injured the tower and body of the church considerably. But the most serious calamity of the kind occurred on September the 30th, 1731, when a great part of the village was consumed, and an engine, brought to assist in the conflagration, destroyed by the flames. The number of its inhabitants is about 400. On the Common, called Midsummer Common, in this parish, an annual fair is held, commencing on [illegible] day, and continuing five fortnight. This fair is reported to have originated with the assemblages of children above mentioned, who, on yearly meetings, being attended by a considerable concourse of people, attracted the notice of some pedlars, who began to [illegible] their merchandize on this spot as early as the reign of Henry the Third. The articles now [illegible] for sale are [illegible] wares, whence the festival has obtained the appellation of [illegible]. The fair is proclaimed by the Mayor of Cambridge, by the beadle of the University, and afterwards on the [illegible], and afterwards on the village green, and continues [illegible]. It appears to have been [illegible] Henry the Fourth, by which it is [illegible] Priory. At that time it [illegible]

STURBRIDGE FAIR is annually held in a large field or meadow, near the little river Stour, or Sture, from which it seems to have derived its name. The origin of this fair is involved in so much incertitude, that Dr. Stukeley has deduced it from his hero Carausius; but however it arose, it seems evident that King John granted it for the use and maintenance of an hospital of lepers, who had an ancient chapel here, called, the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Stresbrygge, by Barnwell, "whose *Custos* demanded dues for all merchandizes exposed in its yard;" and had six shillings and eight-pence allowed him by a jury, in the year 1412, for every booth set up there. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, John Arundell, the *then* Chaplain, again claimed the right of stallage within the precincts of the Chapel, which privilege, after a hearing in the Exchequer, was adjudged to him upon the plea, that the same right had been enjoyed there by his predecessors*. By a charter made in the 30th year of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the Magistrates and Corporation of Cambridge obtained a fresh grant of this fair in their own favor, in consideration of 1000 marks by them paid to the King. This charter was confirmed by Elizabeth: it specifies the different quarters of the fair to be assigned to the different traders.

The field in which the fair is held is about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the north side, and the Sture on the east. The ground, since the alteration of the style, has been marked out on the fourth of September, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the dealers are then authorized to erect their booths, which are built in regular order, like streets, each row being designated by a particular name. The rows were formerly numerous, and were denominated from the business of the dealers who kept the booths; as Ironmongers Row, Cooks Row, Booksellers Row, Garlic Row, &c. but of these, the latter is not now unfrequently the only one. One part of the fair is called the Duddery, and consists of the largest booths, formed into a square

* See Baker's History of St. John's College among his MSS. in the British Museum. The Chapel is yet standing. It is a plain stone building, only ornamented with a round moulding over the doorways

square of about 250 feet, chiefly occupied by woollen-drapers, mercers, and wholesale dealers in cloaths. The fair is proclaimed with great solemnity, on the 18th of September; first by the Vice Chancellor, Proctors, and other officers of the University; and afterwards by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town: all the persons who attend the different processions are arrayed in their official habits. The stated time of the continuance of the fair is fourteen days; its principal commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; and one day (September the 25th) is appropriated to the sale of horses.

The Governors of the University, from prudential motives, refuse to permit the exhibition of dramatic pieces within nine miles of Cambridge, at any other period than the time of the fair, and the week immediately ensuing; but, during these three weeks, the Norwich Company of Players are allowed to perform in a spacious wooden building, lately erected and fitted up as a theatre. A court for the prompt administration of justice is always held during the fair, in which the Mayor or his deputy presides as Judge to determine controversies, and preserve decorum. He is attended by eight servants, called Red-coats, who are employed in the duty of constables. This was formerly the largest fair in England; but, through the vast changes that have been effected, in the modes of transacting business, and the introduction of turnpike roads and canals, the business of this once celebrated mart has been gradually decaying for many years. In the year [illegible] the number of booths [illegible] and the multitude of people assembled in some years have been so great, that upwards of sixty coaches have plied here at one time; but [illegible] seldom exceeds eight or ten. The causes which have occasioned the decline of the fair will [illegible] prevent its revival to any considerable extent; at least as a commercial emporium. [illegible] with which it was formerly [illegible] the transportation of goods. The [illegible] and the shops [illegible]

CHESTERTON

CHESTERTON is a large village, situated about one mile north of Cambridge, and principally inhabited by farmers. The Church is an ancient and spacious building, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The remains of a mansion-house in this place, formerly belonging to the Priors of Barnwell, is now used as a granary. The parish contains nearly 1900 acres, and 650 inhabitants. It obtained its name from Cambridge Castle, which is situated within its limits. At a little distance from this village are the vestiges of an ancient camp, of a squarish form, called *Arbury*, or Harborough. Three parts of the vallum is yet remaining, and inclose nearly six acres of ground, where Roman coins have been found. In a composition made between the lord of the manor and his tenants in the nineteenth of Elizabeth, it is called Harborough, otherwise Batsborough.*

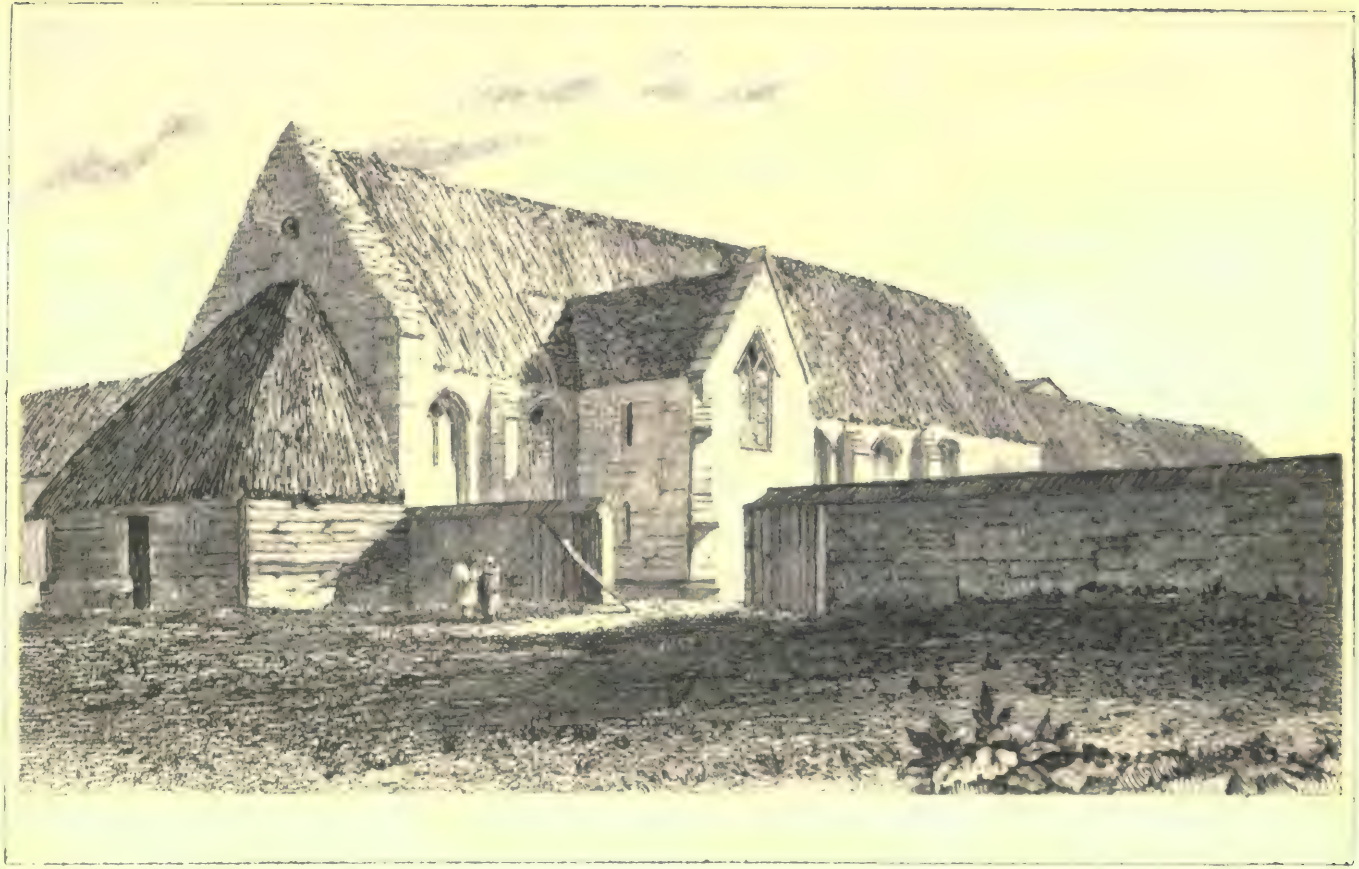
IMPINGTON is a small village, rendered memorable by the singular case of one of its female inhabitants, who lost her way during the inclement weather of 1799, and was overwhelmed in a snow-drift, where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months. This unfortunate woman, whose name was Elizabeth Woodcock, was returning on horseback from Cambridge market, on the evening of the second of February, and was not more than half a mile from her own house, when her horse started at a sudden light, and going backwards with rapidity, she dismounted, through fear of being precipitated into a ditch, to which the animal was fast approaching. Soon afterwards the horse again started, and broke from her, and she pursued him over the fields for nearly a quarter of a mile. Having recovered the bridle, she retraced her steps towards home; but, wearied with her exertions, and benumbed in her left foot, through the loss of her shoe, she released the horse, and sat down under a thicket, round which the snow rapidly accumulated, and by eight o'clock had completely inclosed her; and still continuing to fall, increased to between three and four feet in thickness over her head. In this hapless situation, her clothes stiffened by frost, and her strength

* Baker's MSS. in the University Library, Vol. XXXIV.

exhausted by fatigue and inanity, she remained till the morning of the tenth day of the month, when the snow having been gradually dissolved by a thaw, rendered a colored handkerchief (which on the second day of her confinement she had contrived to hang on the uppermost branches of a thicket) visible to a young farmer, who was crossing the field. He immediately walked up to it, and, through an aperture in the snow, beheld the identical woman who had so long been missing; and having procured assistance, quickly released her. During the whole period of her seclusion, she had slept very little, and been totally without nourishment, except what she obtained from sucking the surrounding snow, which she did at various times to allay her thirst. Being conveyed home, she was put to bed, where she experienced much pain in her legs and feet. The latter were soon discovered to be mortified; and in the end all the integuments and toes came away, and the *os calcis* of each foot was in many parts completely exposed. Her general health, however, began to amend; but the mutilated state of her frame preyed upon her mind, and at length, conjointly with other ailments, deprived her of life.

MILTON was the retirement of the late Rev. William Cole, an eminent antiquary, who, after a life of laborious research, died here on the sixteenth of December, in the year 1782, and bequeathed his manuscript collections, in 100 volumes, to the British Museum, with directions that they should not be opened till twenty years after his decease. In this village is a neat residence belonging to Samuel Knight, Esq.

DENNY ABBEY, situated in the parish of Waterbeach, nearly midway between Cambridge and Ely, was originally a cell of Benedictine Monks, subordinate to the convent at Ely, who had been removed from Ithanecy, by Alberius Picot, about the year 1160, and remained here till some time in the next century, when their possessions became the property of the Knights Templars. This order being dissolved in the year 1312, their estates were granted by Pope Clement the Fifth, to the Knights Hospitallers, who re-granted Denny Abbey to Edward the Second. Edward the Third, about the year 1341, bestowed it on Mary St.



DENNY PRIORY

A View of the Village of Chefterton near Cambridge.

St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, (relict of Audomer de Valencia,) who founded a nunnery here for an abbess and nuns minorisses, to the honour of the Virgin and St. Clare. Soon afterwards, the nunnery established at Waterbeach, in 1293, was united to that of Denny. Lady Mary, the foundress, died in 1374, at an advanced age, and was buried here, between the nuns' choir and that of the seculars. The number of nuns at the dissolution was twenty-five, and their revenues amounted to 172l. 8s. 3d. per annum. Their possessions were granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Edward Ebrington, and after passing through various hands, an annuity of 134l. 3s. 4d. issuing from the lands at Waterbeach, was purchased by Tobias Rustat, soon after the Restoration, and settled on Jesus College. The estate at Denny has for many years been occupied by the Hemmington family, but belongs to Henry Pointer Standley, Esq. of little Paxton, in Huntingdonshire. The scite of the abbey is occupied by a spacious and convenient dwelling-house. The transept of the chapel, about thirty yards by ten, still remains, and is now used as a barn; the refectory also has been appropriated to a similar purpose. The walls inclose an area of about four acres, and were formerly surrounded by a moat, nearly the whole of which may yet be traced.

COTTENHAM was the birth-place of THOMAS TENNISON, Archbishop of Canterbury. He received the early part of his education at the free-school, Norwich, whence he removed to Bene't College. In 1680 Charles the Second presented him with the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, on which parish he bestowed several benefactions. He was promoted to the See of Canterbury in 1694, and had the honour of placing the Crown on the head of Queen Anne; but obtained very little influence during the reign of that Princess; for, though he was complimented by being first named in the list of Commissioners appointed to conclude the terms of the Union with Scotland, it appears to have been more from respect to his station, than deference to his opinions. On the accession of George the First, whom he likewise crowned, his interest increased; but his progress was soon after arrested by the hand of death. He died in

December, 1715, in the 79th year of his age. He wrote several works on Theology.

LONG STANTON is a small village, about seven miles from Cambridge, where the Hatton family have been seated ever since the end of the sixteenth century. The ancient manor house was a venerable building, erected about the year 1560; but has, in a great measure, been taken down; and a smaller mansion built, which is now inhabited by Dingley Askam Hatton, Esq. brother to Sir John Hatton. This village has two Churches, called Stanton All-Saints, and Stanton St. Michael's; though the inhabitants do not exceed 200; and the whole number of houses is only forty.

MADINGLEY* is the seat of Admiral Sir Charles Hinde Cotton, Bart. whose ancestor inherited it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sergeant John Hinde, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and since that event, this family has always been distinguished from the other baronets of the same name, by the prefixture of that of Hinde. The Manor-House is a brick building, somewhat similar in appearance, and apparently of the same age, as Holland-House, near Kensington. It is nearly surrounded with woods and pleasure grounds, and from the road has a very picturesque appearance. The rooms are *full* of paintings; among them are some good historical pieces, and a few fine portraits.

* "The Statute 31 and 32 of Henry the Eighth, Chap. 24, recites, that certain persons were infeoffed of and in the manor of *Dudlowes*, otherwise called Sir Wakes, of the county of Cambridge, lying and being in the parish of Madingley, of the yearly value of 10*l.* to letten the same to farm at that day, and the rent and arrears that the premises ought to receive and taken for the benefit of the prior and *nuns* of the Knights of the said county of Cambridge, being elected by the Parliament within the said county. [The statute then proceeds to make more perfect conveyance thereof, and at the request of the Commissioners of Inhabitants of the County, it enacts, "that John Hinde, esquire, the king's sergeant at law, shall stand seised of the said Manor, to the use of the said John Hinde and his heirs, for ever, on condition that he pays every Michaelmas-day to the Sheriff and two Knights of the Shire, who are to pay it to the Treasurer of the Exchequer, for the use of the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, for the wages and fees of the Knights of the Shire for the Parliaments within the said county of Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, 10*l.* yearly, for ever."

portraits. The best are those of SIR JOHN HINDE COTTON, Bart. by Sir Godfrey Kneller, dated 1692; JAMES CRAGGS, Junior, Esq. and WILLIAM STUCKLEY, Esq. by Walter. The park and pleasure grounds of this estate were considerably improved by the late Sir John H. Cotton; and the village Church, which stands very near the house, was repaired and ornamented at his expense. It is a small but very neat structure, with a beautiful painted window over the Communion Table. The centre division represents our Saviour on the Cross, with some buildings in the back ground, exceedingly well managed. Some monuments of the Hinde and Cotton families are in the church. The parish contains about 150 inhabitants.

CHILDERSLEY, a reduced village, some distance to the west of Madingley, was the seat of the Cutts family, from an early period to the time of the brave John, Lord Cutts, who was Lieutenant-General of the British forces in Holland in the reign of Queen Anne. Sir John Cutts, one of the ancestors of this Nobleman, is mentioned by Lord Herbert, in his Life of Henry the Eighth, as being so eminent for his hospitality, that the Spanish Ambassador was consigned to the Knight's house, in this county, by Queen Elizabeth, during a sickness which raged in London. The Spaniard, who, like most of his countrymen, had a great partiality for voluminous surnames, conceived his consequence disparaged, when he understood the name of his host to be simply *John Cutts*; but soon after the Don found that 'what the Knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.'

CAXTON

WAS anciently the barony of Stephen d'Eschallers, from whose descendants, in the reign of Henry the Third, it passed to the *Freviles*, and from them by the *Burgoynes* to the *Jermyns*. It is situated on a Roman road, on the western side of the county; and, though both a market and post town, it hardly contains more than forty houses, of a very mean and shabby appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly inn-keepers, and agricultural laborers. Mat-

thew Paris, the historian, was born in this town; which is also reported to have been the birth-place of the celebrated William Caxton, who introduced the art of Printing into England. This, however, though generally credited, is erroneous; and we have Caxton's own authority for affirming, that he was born in Kent, instead of Cambridgeshire. This is evident from the "*Recule of the Hystoryes of Troye*," which was translated from the French by Caxton, and was the first book that he printed. In the preface to that work he says, "In France was I never, and was born and learned myne Englysshe in Kente in the Weeld, where Englysshe is spoken broadest and purest." That assertion, which was originally noticed by Dr. Cowper Nicholson in his curious Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, must be regarded as conclusive; and the above town can no longer be considered as the place of nativity of the ingenious Caxton.

MATTHEW PARIS was a Benedictine Monk of St. Alban's, and flourished in the thirteenth century. He was reputed to be one of the most learned men of his age, being an able mathematician, architect, poet, orator, and historian. His talents procured him promotion, and he was honoured with several employments; particularly with the reformation of the abuses which even at that early period existed in different religious orders. His courage is said to have equalled his probity; for he openly rebuked also, not the vices of the English Court, and the encroachments which the agents of the Papal See were making on the liberties of the country. He died about the year 1259. His *Historiæ Majoris* is divided into two parts, in which he traces the history of the world from the creation to the year of his death.

BOURN, or *Burne*, about one mile and a half south-east of Caxton, was, according to Bromefield, in the year 871, the head-quarters of Morcar, "who had great riches and warlike tannys, but he and most of them were slayne in battle by the Danes." It was afterwards the barony of *Picot*, sheriff of the county, and of the *Peverells*, by one of whom, in the reign of Henry II., it was conveyed to Gilbert Becke, who having procured from the children of his cousin their right, left the remaining portion to Edward the Earl. The manor

Cambridge Univ

has since been held successively by the *Beeches*, *Burnwashes*, and *Hagars*, whose Mansion-House stands on a rising ground, in the middle of the ancient works which formerly surrounded a castle, supposed to have been erected by Picot. The castle was burnt by Ribald de Lisle during the Barons' Wars in the reign of Henry the Third.

GAMLINGAY is a village of considerable extent, situated near the boundaries of this and the adjacent counties of Bedford and Huntingdon. It formerly belonged to the *Arenells*, from whom it passed by marriage to the ancient family of St. George, whose seat, in the neighbouring parish of Hatley St. George, is now the property of Thomas Quinton, Esq. Sir George Downing, who bequeathed his estates to found a new College at Cambridge, had a large house at Gamlingay, which, since the death of Sir Jacob, his heir, has been pulled down. The parish contains about 700 inhabitants, who are principally employed in agriculture.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE, sometimes, from the nature of the soil, called *Hunger Hatley*, was the seat of the St. George family from the time of Henry the Third. The title lay dormant from the death of Lord St. George, an Irish peer, in 1735, till the year 1763, when it was revived in the person of Usher St. George; but when he died, in 1775, it again became extinct. One of this family was honored with the arms of Sweden, in addition to his own, by Gustavus, the Swedish King, to whom he had been sent by Charles the First with the Order of the Garter. The residence of T. Quinton, Esq. is extremely pleasant; the Park is small, but well laid out, and in good order. The population of this parish consists of about 100 persons, most of whom are employed in agricultural pursuits.

WIMPOLE, the seat of Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is by far the most splendid private residence in Cambridgeshire. The manor seems to have passed through the families of the *Beeches*, and the *Arenells* into that of the *Chicheleys*, who were originally of Higham Ferrers. The first of this family who owned Wimpole, appears to have been Henry

Chicheley, Esq. who was in possession in the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth. From him it descended to Thomas Chicheley, Esq. whose son, Sir Thomas, was Master of the Ordnance and Privy Counsellor to Charles the Second, in whose reign it became the property of Lady Saville, who sold it to Sir John Cutler. The daughter of this gentleman conveyed it by marriage to Charles Robarts, Earl of Radnor, by whom it was sold, near the beginning of the last century, to Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford, son of the Lord Treasurer, of whose representatives it was purchased, about the year 1740, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whose grandson, the present Earl, obtained it by the death of his uncle in May, 1790.

The Mansion House is a spacious brick structure, with extensive wings; the latter have been added since the erection of the central part of the building, which appears to have been raised by Sir Thomas Chicheley. The east wing is connected with the offices, and the west with a large green-house. The entrance to the Hall is by a double flight of steps. The interior of this fabric combines neatness with elegance, and has been lately improved by the present Earl, and several of the chambers thrown into one, which is splendidly fitted up as a State Drawing Room. The various apartments contain a magnificent assemblage of paintings; many of them are by the first masters; and, in general, the whole collection may be said to be well selected. We shall give a list of those which appear to be most valuable. In the GALLERY are the following:

BEN JONSON; Cornelius Janssen; a long picture. The countenance of the Poet is thoughtful and penetrating. He is delineated seated at a table, with a pen in his hand, and apparently in the act of study. The whole expression is dignified and noble.

FRANCIS HALS, by Himself. This is a very curious head. The Painter has portrayed himself with rough hair and huge whiskers. An air of eccentricity and wildness pervades the whole countenance.

A VENETIAN

The annexed View represents the south front of the fabric, with the [illegible]

A VENETIAN NOBLEMAN: Titian. Extremely fine.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA: Titian. The features of this extraordinary man, who was the founder of the society of Jesuits, are expressive of much thought, and seemingly on more devout and holy objects than his disciples judged it expedient to attend to. He was born in the year 1491, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa, and bred to the military profession; but having his leg broken at the siege of Pampeluna, made a vow, that, on recovery, he would go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and ever afterwards devote himself to the services of religion. On the completion of his cure, he performed his journey with the most scrupulous exactness; and having studied the Latin language for a short period at Barcelona, he commenced preacher. His fervency of manner, contempt of worldly riches, and peculiar tenets, soon attracted the attention of the Inquisition, by whom he was imprisoned, but afterwards released, under an engagement to forbear preaching for four years. This suited not the greatness of his zeal: he retired to Salamanca, and again commenced the dissemination of his new opinions, but with as little success as before, being once more imprisoned, and only liberated on terms similar to the former. His indigence now reduced him to many difficulties, but continuing stedfast in the prosecution of his designs, he at length had the sanction of the See of Rome; and his order was legally established by the title of the Society of Jesus. Ignatius died in the year 1550; but his institution spread rapidly through every part of the world; and the brethren of the order, from that period till the beginning of the eighteenth century, possessed greater power, and more extensive connections, than any society that ever was formed. This Order, famous for its crimes, as well as influence, was finally suppressed by Clement the Fourteenth, in the year 1773.

SPINOLA, the famous Spanish General: Rubens.

Head of a Monk; by some supposed to be Martin Luther.

A half length of a Lady, delicated looking over the railing of a balcony. This was brought from Italy by Lord Hardwicke. The neck and bosom are partly uncovered: the coloring is very rich, and brilliant.

THE

THE LIBRARY is a noble apartment, and the collection of books extremely select and valuable. It contains the best editions of both English and foreign authors, in every branch of literature: besides many volumes of curious engravings. The room is plain, but neatly fitted up, and ornamented with portraits of the most eminent writers: among these are heads of Lord Somers, Warburton, Dr. Clarke, Ben Jonson, Pope, Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. Barrow; a whole length of BISHOP BURNET, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a half length of MATTHEW PRIOR, with one hand placed on a book. This is a very spirited resemblance: the countenance of the Poet is thin, and the nose sharp; but the expression is very superior to the painting of him mentioned in the description of St. John's College, and the features are likewise very different. Prior was frequently a visitor at Wimpole when it belonged to Lord Oxford; this portrait, therefore, is in all probability the most accurate likeness. In this apartment is a very fine carving, in ivory, of Our Saviour on the Cross; brought from Italy by Lord Hardwicke. The agony of the countenance, and the appearance of the body drawn up by extreme pain, are exceedingly well represented. Besides the books contained in this library, Lord Hardwicke has a large and valuable collection of State Papers, and other manuscripts, preserved in an apartment secured from all danger of being destroyed by fire.

The most select of the remaining paintings we shall describe, without attending to the rooms in which they are situated.

David and Goliath; Giorgione; animated, and well colored.

The Angel appearing to Hagar. The figure of Hagar, on her knees, is extremely fine. This piece appears to have been curtailed.

The Inside of the church of St. John de Lateran, at Rome.

Virgin and Child: Old Palma.

VANDYCK, a head, by Himself.

The Laughing and Crying Philosophers: Rubens.

Virgin and Child, surrounded with Flowers: Vandyck.

The Passage of the Israelites.

A Battle Piece: Pietro di Cortona.

SIR

Sir Thomas More: Holbein.

Job and his Wife: a very singular painting. The body of Job is naked, and covered with boils. Near him stands his wife, who, from her expression and attitude, appears to be telling him to *Curse God and die.*

A curious piece, called a Philosopher's Study; but is more like the Cabinet of a Virtuoso: Old Franks. It represents the interior of a large room, with various groups of figures assembled in different parts. The walls are ornamented with numerous small paintings, many of them highly finished; and though very minute, clear and expressive.

Roman Charity: Rubens.

Richard, Earl of Warwick, the Parliamentary Admiral: Vandyck.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Moon Light Scene; sea view: Marlow. This is a very exquisite performance: the waves, tinged with the moon beams, and rippled with the breeze, have a fine effect. On the beach is the hull of a vessel, wrecked; and in one corner, two figures boiling a pot over a brushwood fire. The diffusion of the different colored lights over the surrounding objects is managed with great judgment and truth.

The Burning of the Turkish Fleet in the Bay of Constantinople: a companion to the above.

The Love-Sick Maid: Opie. A very fine picture. The love-sick girl is leaning back in a languishing attitude, with her bosom partially uncovered. In the back-ground is the figure of her lover, with one finger archly placed upon his lips. On the left of the picture is Cupid, whom the artist appears to have introduced to explain the subject.

Virgin and Child: Titian. Landscape: Salvator Rosa.

Lord Royston, when a Child: Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hermit in his Cell: Rembrandt. The scenery is dark, but very fine, and the whole piece admirable.

Head of St. Peter, with the Keys and a Book: Guido.

Inside of a Green-Grocer's Cottage: Teniers.

Marriage of the Virgin: Luca Giordano.

EDWARD THE SIXTH, an ancient painting on board.

Venus and Mars: Luca Giordano.

The Temptation of St. Anthony: Rubens, and other artists. The subject of the Temptation only occupies a small compartment in the middle of the piece, and is surrounded with flowers charmingly executed. The Saint is delineated at a table with a book in his hand: round him are a variety of figures, or rather fiends, that have assumed the forms of the most strange and uncouth animals and reptiles, who are thrown into very ludicrous and whimsical positions.

RAPHAEL. This is a very fine portrait, reported to have been executed by Titian. It appears to be painted on canvas glued closely on board.

LORD SOMERS, with the Seals.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS in the time of the Speaker Onslow. This was painted by Sir James Thornhill, assisted, as it is supposed, by Hogarth, his son-in-law. The characters most conspicuous, are those of the Speaker; Sir Sydney Godolphin, at that time Father of the House; Colonel Onslow; and Sir Robert Walpole, who is drawn in the act of rising, and preparing to speak. When this painting was executed, Sir James was a member of the House, and has therefore introduced his own portrait among those of the other Representatives.

LORD ANSON: a head. This Nobleman married a daughter of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

PHILIP YORKE, the Chancellor, and first Earl Hardwicke: W. Hoare. 1760.

PHILIP YORKE, the second Lord Hardwicke: Sir J. Reynolds.

MISS CATHARINE FREEMAN, first wife of the Honorable Charles Yorke, and mother of the present Lord Hardwicke.

The Lobster: Alexander Moore. Very finely colored.

[illegible] Lord Hardwicke [illegible] Wilson.

[illegible] a man at his ease. This is a most ingenious performance, and the subject not to be distinguished from painting. The [illegible] admirable both as to color and drawing.

GEORGE THE FIRST, GEORGE THE SECOND, GEORGE THE THIRD; QUEEN CHARLOTTE; Marshall Laudohn; Mr. Pelham; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle; Lord Lyttleton; Lord Chesterfield; the Great Hampden; Sir Cardley Wilmot; Archbishop Secker; Mrs. Montague; and numerous other portraits, are also preserved in this mansion.

The private Chapel is an apartment in the house, ornamented with various figures of Roman Saints and Pontiffs on the walls, and a large painting of THE NATIVITY, over the altar; all executed by Sir James Thornhill.

The grounds in the vicinity of the mansion are rather flat; but from some parts of the Park, the views are extensive and beautiful. Opposite the south front is an avenue of fine trees, about two miles and a half in length. This is crossed by a branch of the river Cam, which flows through this quarter of the grounds. On the north side of the house are three pieces of water, which greatly contribute to the interest excited by the surrounding scenery; and on a rising ground, an artificial ruin, denominated a Gothic Tower. This, with a heavy and ungraceful building, named the Park-House, whose weight has caused the foundation to give way, was erected by the late Lord Hardwicke, who made many alterations in the Park and grounds; but the principal improvements have been effected since the estate came into the possession of the present Nobleman. Under his direction the gardens and plantations have assumed a new appearance. The inclosures have been considerably extended, and many more acres of land brought into cultivation. His Lordship's farming establishment is on a very extensive scale; and, from every improved method in agriculture being judiciously introduced, the produce of his grounds is yearly increasing. The drill husbandry is chiefly employed at Wimpole; and, from various comparative experiments, it has been found to be the most beneficial mode of culture. A new thrashing and dressing machine has been lately erected; and the various other inventions to facilitate the labors of the agriculturalist, are on this establishment attended to in proportion to their utility.

For

For the conveniency of his Lordship's laborers, several neat cottages have been built within the inclosures, and a small piece of ground attached to each, for the peasant to cultivate at his own discretion: and, still more to benefit the industrious, the Earl bestows prizes on those who raise the greatest quantity of produce, and keep their little gardens in the neatest order. The habits of sobriety and cleanliness, originating in this praise-worthy attention to the interests and domestic comforts of the poor, are spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by those whose nearness of residence have given them opportunity to observe their beneficial effects.

The village *Church* stands near the east end of the mansion-house, and was neatly rebuilt, in the year 1749, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. Four of the windows are of painted glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the Yorke family are allied by marriage; and a very beautiful figure of David playing on the Harp. The *Chicheley Chapel* or Monument Room, adjoining the Church, contains several handsome monuments of the Hardwicke family; and also a marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Chicheley, Knight, who died on the nineteenth of September, 1616, and lies buried beneath it. On the top is the effigies of the Knight on his back, with his hands clasped, and his head on a cushion; and at his feet an ill executed figure of some animal.

The monument of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke is very superb. On the upper part are medallions of the Earl and the first Countess of Hardwicke; and beneath it a sarcophagus, having on one side the figure of Wisdom leaning over it in a mourning posture; and on the other, the figure of Minerva. This was designed by J. Stuart, and executed by Schoemaker. On the base is a long inscription, recording the character and abilities of the Earl, with [illegible] concerning particulars relative to his offices. "Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover, 1690; called to the bar [illegible]; elected into Parliament 1719; made Solicitor General [illegible]; Speaker of the House of Commons 1733; Lord High Steward 1757; keeper of the Great Seal 1737." Four times

High

High Steward, between 1733 and 1746; Earl 1754; resigned the Seals 1756; died 1764, aged 74." It also records the memory of his Lady, Margaret, Countess of Hardwicke, who was the daughter of Charles Cocks of Worcester, by Mary, sister and co-heir of John, Lord Somers.

The second Lord Hardwicke is commemorated by an urn, with a mourning figure decking it with flowers. This Nobleman married Lady Gray, daughter to Lady Jemima Campbell, granddaughter to the Duke of Kent, and mother of the present Baroness Lucas and Lady Grantham.

Another monument, by Scheemaker, to the memory of the Honorable Charles Yorke, second son of the Chancellor, and is ornamented with a medallion of the person whose memory it records, supported by angels: beneath are the seals and the mace, very neatly sculptured. He was born December the 20th, 1722: received the Great Seal January the 17th, 1770; and died on the 20th of the same month. His first Lady was Catherine Freman; and his second, who is still living, Agneta Johnson, daughter of Henry Johnson, of Berkhamstead. The monument to the first wife of the Honorable C. Yorke, is ten or eleven feet high, and very handsome. It is adorned with a resemblance of the Lady in alto-relievo; and was executed by Scheemaker.

The last monument we shall mention was erected in remembrance of the Right Honorable Joseph Yorke, third son of the Chancellor, and Baron of the town and port of Dover. He was born July the 14th, 1724; and died December the 2d, 1792, "after 50 years constant employ in his country's service." This monument was executed by Bacon, and is exceedingly well finished.

The village of WIMPOLE is very small, though scattered over a large surface. The houses do not exceed forty, and are mostly inhabited by farmers, and laborers in agriculture. The children of the poor are provided with taition through the munificence of Lady Hardwicke, whose attention to the wants of the industrious inhabitants has made her the object of their veneration and gratitude. This Lady has also established a School in the adjoining parish of Wendon.

At

At ARRINGTON, a little village near the western side of Lord Hardwicke's Park, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found, in digging for a water course, within two feet of the surface, in October 1721. The bones seemed all to have been buried the same length of time, and were lying irregularly; some in heaps, as if several bodies had been interred together; and others, of the parts of one skeleton only. Some pieces of iron were also found, which seemed to have been pieces of swords. Their situation near the post road and Arrington Bridge, induced a supposition, that they were the remains of persons who had been slain in a skirmish to obtain possession of the pass over the river during the Civil Wars.

ABINGTON, or *Abington in the Clay*, or *Abington Pigotts*, is an ancient seat of the Pigott family; one of whom was a General in William the Conqueror's time, and had this, with sixteen other manors, granted him by that Prince, who likewise appointed him Sheriff of Cambridgeshire for life. Richard Pigott, Knight, one of his descendants, was made Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and continued on that Bench during the reign of Richard the Third, and a considerable part of that of Henry the Seventh. Its present proprietor, Granado Pigott, F. R. S. was called to the bar from the Society of Lincoln's Inn in the year 1760. The village contains only twenty-five houses.

KNEESWORTH HOUSE, the seat of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. who recovered that title but a few years since, is an ancient brick structure, pleasantly situated. The present possessor inherited the estate from Geoffrey Nightingale, Esq. the son of Sir Thomas Nightingale, of Dopdon, in Essex, Bart. Kneesworth is a hamlet to Bassingbourne, and contains about forty houses.

[illegible] with small rivulets. In the reign of Henry the Third it belonged to the nuns of Chetteris; and at the period of the Dissolution was [illegible] Sir William Luxton, Knight, from whom, by an [illegible] it descended to Thomas Warren, and have inherited successively by his three sons, who all died without issue. Nicholas the youngest, bequeathed it to his nephew, *John Lamb*, who made manuscript collections for the history of several Counties.

Great Abington Church, or Cambridge, S. E.

Hundreds in this part of the county; some of which are now in the British Museum; and one volume, a thin folio, is in the Library of Lord Hardwicke, at Wimpole.

MELDRETH was the birth-place of ANDREW MARVELL, who was minister of Hull, in Yorkshire, and drowned in crossing the Humber in the year 1640. He was the father of *Andrew Marvell*, the poet and statesman.

TRIPLOW is mentioned by Fuller as being the birth-place of ELIAS RUBENS, a writer in the reign of Henry the Third: and here also, it is said, Cromwell influenced the officers of the Parliament's army to form the Council of Agitators. The parish contains about fifty houses; many of the women and children find employment in preparing woollen yarn for the Norwich and north country markets.

At HASLINGFIELD Queen Elizabeth lodged the night before she made her public entry into Cambridge. On *White-hill*, about half a mile from the village, "was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by devout persons. Among other offerings hung up, was a large pair of iron fetters, offered by one of the Lord Scales, in commemoration of his deliverance from some imprisonment. Out of a barrow, between this village and Comberton, was taken a free-stone coffin, covered with a stone, inlaid of divers colors, as Mr. Layer was told, who imagined it belonged to some noble personage*."

The manor of COMBERTON was anciently held of the Sovereign by Philip de Hastings, by the service of keeping the King's falcon, and not by Knight's service; and half a hide, here, was held in the reign of Edward the First, by the grand serjeantry of being the King's baker. "In the windows of the church are two devices; one a *ladder*, probably of the family of Deschalers, who had great property in these parts; the other a *tun* pierced by a tree, probably the rebus of some distinguished inhabitant or benefactor†."

* Gough's Additions to Camden. † Ibid.

TRUMPINGTON, a small village near Cambridge, was many years ago the residence of William Anstey, Esq. author of the *New Bath Guide*, and now resident in Bath. His seat here is inhabited by — Wedd, Esq. At *Dam-hill*, in this parish, near the river, many urns, (with human bones,) and different Roman antiquities, have been found. Lord Oxford had several vases and paterae that were discovered here: and Mr. Gough mentions a drawing in his own possession, by Beaupré Bell, of a patera "having in the centre a griffin tearing a stag, surrounded by a border of dogs, bears, hares, &c. and an outer one of flowers."

CHERRY HINTON, so called from the abundance of cherry-trees which formerly grew there, is a large village, principally inhabited by farmers. It is pleasantly seated in a valley, near the bottom of the Gogmagog Hills, and is the chief place in the county where saffron is cultivated. In the neighbouring chalk pits various small fossil teeth, and vertebræ of fish, have been found.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, about four miles to the east of Cambridge, are the highest eminences in this county. Henry of Huntingdon calls them the Pleasant Hills of Balsham. How they obtained their present fanciful appellation is uncertain. Mr. Lysons conjectures it was from the rude and mighty portraiture of a giant, which the schoolars of Cambridge cut upon the turf, or surface of the most elevated part of the hill, and probably named *Gogmagog*. This figure is lost now; but the business of repairing it was in his time duly continued.

On the top of these hills is a triple *Intrenchment* with two [illegible], ramparts circular. This is supposed by some writers to have been a British, and by others a Roman, camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties. Gervase, of Tilbury, in a passage quoted by Camden, appears to have described it by the name of *Vandelbury*, which it received from having been the station of the Vandals when they were employed in the massacre of the Britons in this part of the country. Dr. Caius says the Roman coins found here in digging a cellar

the year 1685, and the contiguity of the Roman Way, which runs from the brow of the hill towards Cambridge, supposed it to be Roman.

"*Vandlebury*," observes Mr. Gough, "is the fourth of the chain of forts which begins at the large camp on the hill where the Hunting Tower stood, opposite to Audley Inn. Littlebury Church stands in another. The walled town at Chesterford is a third. To Vandlebury succeeded Grantaceaster; then Arbury; and last, Belsars Hills; all within sight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Essex to the fens, and crossed by several parallel ditches, quite to the Devil's Ditch."

Within the entrenchment, which incloses about thirteen acres and a half, is the House and grounds of Francis, Lord Osborne, nephew to the late Earl of Godolphin. The house is an irregular brick building, originally intended as a hunting box, and establishment for breeding and rearing horses: it was erected by the Earl Godolphin, who became celebrated for his passionate love of horse-racing. The gardens, which, during the minority of Lord Osborne, were greatly neglected, have been lately improved; and many trees have been planted. Near the centre is a small fish pond, which is supplied with water by a large forcing machine worked by horses, that raises it from a well 201 feet deep. All the water for domestic purposes is also obtained from this well, there being no springs within a considerable distance.

BABRAHAM, the residence of General Whorwood Adeane, was formerly in the possession of the celebrated Sir Horatio Palavicini, who appears to have obtained it about 1570. This gentleman, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, was Collector of the Pope's Taxes in England in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death, and the consequent change of religion under her sister Elizabeth, he took the liberty of detaining the money, and settling in this country. The tradition is corroborated by a whimsical epitaph, which Mr. Walpole has quoted in his Anecdotes of Painting, from a manuscript of Sir John Crew, an eminent herald and antiquary.

Here lyes Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene*.
He was a thefe — A thefe! Then lyest:
For what! He robb'd but Antechrist.
Him Death wyth besome swept from Babram
Into the bosom of ould Abraham.
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub."

The Palavicini family were baptized and buried in this village, as appears by the Register, which also records the marriage of Sir Horatio's widow with Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's uncle, exactly a year and a day after her husband's decease. The building in which Sir Horatio resided was called Babraham Place. It is mentioned by Mr. Gough as being a noble Gothic structure, being one of the best and largest houses in the county. From the reign of Charles the First it belonged to the Bennet family, several of whose monuments are in the church. Alexander Bennet, Esq. who married a daughter of Sir Peter Burrell, sold the house, pictures, and estate, in the year 1765, when the mansion was wholly taken down. Robert Jones, Esq. purchased the estate of the person to whom it had been sold by Bennet, and on the site of the ancient mansion erected the present edifice, a large square brick building, now occupied by General Adeane in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Jones. The Park, though not extensive, is pleasant, and tolerably stocked with wood. In the village is a free-school founded by Levinus Bennet. The parish contains about 180 inhabitants. The poor are partly maintained by a bequest of 57*l.* yearly, expended under certain restrictions imposed by the donor.

LITTLESHELFORD was formerly possessed by the ancient family of Freville, many of whom were buried in the church. Under an arch, in the north wall of the chancel, was an altar-tomb of a knight, with this inscription, of Edward the Second's time:

Ici

* "But Palavicini (adds Mr. Warburton) was, as appears by a record in the Tower, employed in the Commission to treat of the Spanish Match, 1623; and his portrait is preserved among those of the Ambassadors in the Hall of Hardwick House, the Duke of Devonshire's."

Little Abington Church, S.E.

Dedicated with permission to the Rev. Edward Cage Cage by his much obliged Servant

Thos. Hearne

Ici gist sire Johan de Frivle
Ke fust Seignovr de cest ville
Vovs ke par ici passet
Pvr charite pvr l'alme priet *.

Palavicini, besides his mansion at Babraham, had a house in this village, in a very charming situation on the banks of a small stream. This was built by himself in the Italian style, with a large piazza or gallery, and pillars in front of the second story. It was taken down about forty years since, and a handsome mansion erected on the spot by William Finch, Esq. by whose family it is still possessed.

SAWSTON is a pleasant village, containing about 80 houses, and 500 inhabitants, and has long been the seat of the family of the Huddlestones, descended from Sir John Huddlestone, who was High Sheriff of this county. This gentleman, says Fuller, "was highly honored by Queen Mary, and deservedly. Such was the trust she reposed in him, that when Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen, she came privately to him at Sawston, and rid thence behind his servant, the better to disguise herself from discovery, to Framlingham. She afterwards made him, as I have heard, her Privy-Councellor; and, besides other great boons, bestowed the bigger part of Cambridge Castle, then in ruins, upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this county."

LITTLE ABINGDON appears to have been the residence of Michael Dalton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who was formerly as well known for his Book on the "Office of Justice of Peace," as Burn is now. His "Duty of Sheriffs" was also in good repute. In Neale's History of the Puritans, mention is made of Mr. Dalton, the Queen's Counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demonstration of Discipline." Oliver Dalton, Esq. his son, was buried in the church.

LINTON

Is a market-town, situated on the south-east side of the county, in a very pleasant spot, the grounds round it being more varied than in most other places in this part of Cambridgeshire. It

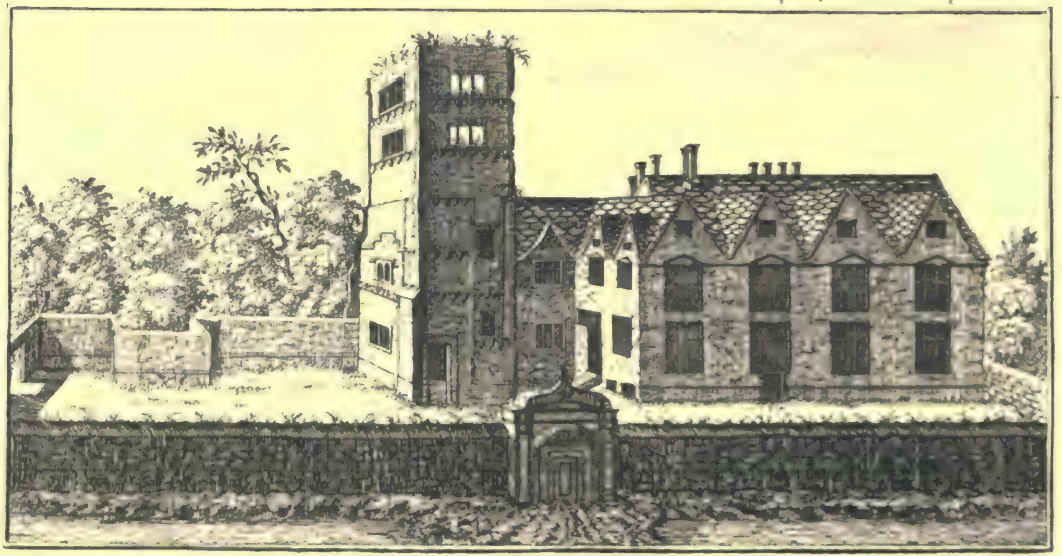
* Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensia.

consists of several irregular streets and lanes, the chief of which is about half a mile in length. The houses are principally low, and covered with thatch: some, however, are of brick, and very neat. The Market-house is a small square building of a mean appearance. The *Church* is a spacious structure, with two aisles, a nave, a chancel, and large tower. In the south aisle is a handsome mural monument of marble, erected with a bequest of 100*l.* left for the purpose by Peter Standly, Esq. to perpetuate his affection for Elizabeth, his sister and benefactress. On the pedestal is an elegant marble urn, with the figure of Hope on one side, sustained by her anchor, and looking upwards. On the other side, a fine female figure, with a wreath and olive branch, and a dog couchant at her feet. Over the urn, on a black marble ground, is a medallion of Mr. Standly. The church is ornamented with embrasures, and built with flints, intermixed with stone and plaster. The Sunday-School in this town, which now furnishes tuition to upwards of 100 children, was originally established through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the present Vicar, and a Magistrate of the county; and is supported by the contributions of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry. Here was formerly a small Priory, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Jacutus de Insula, in Bretagne. Its possessions were granted by Henry the Sixth, about the year 1450, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. At Barcham also, in this parish, was a Priory of Crouched Friars, granted by Henry the Eighth to Philip Paris, Esq. who sold it to the family of Millecent. Dr. Richardson, Regius Professor at Cambridge in the reign of James the First, was born here. The number of houses in this parish is 150; of inhabitants 1167; of these 560 are males, and

The manor of CASTLE CAMPS was granted by William the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, a Norman Earl, whose grandson Aubrey, created Earl of Oxford* by Henry the Second, built a castle

* It must be observed, that Henry the Second's Aubrey de Vere

The North East View of Camps Castle in the County of Cambridge.



Pub. Sept. 1. 1787

castle here, which continued to be the residence of his successors till the attainder of John de Vere, the 12th Earl, for his adherence to the House of Lancaster. This Lordship was then bestowed by Edward the Fourth on Richard, Duke of Gloucester: but John, the 13th Earl, having by his exertions greatly promoted the success of the Earl of Richmond in the battle of Bosworth Field, was by that Prince re-instated in the possession of all his estates and dignities. Edward Vere, the 17th Earl, having reduced himself to want by his extravagant profusion, sold this manor to Thomas Sutton, Esq. who resided at the castle some time, and afterwards made it part of the endowment of his new foundation the Charter-House, to which it still belongs.

The *Castle* stands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extensive prospect of the county towards Cambridge. On the east side was a lofty tower of brick, which was blown down by the high wind in the beginning of 1779. The remaining part has been substantially repaired, and made a comfortable residence for the person who rents it of the Charter-House. The village of Castle Camps contains between 800 and 900 inhabitants. — The *Church* is small, with an embattled tower. In the chancel is a monument which records the virtues of the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, who died in February, 1709.

HORSEHEATH was formerly the seat of William Allington, who was Sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and continued in his descendants till near the commencement of the last century, when the estate was purchased by John Bromley, of an ancient family of that name in Shropshire. Henry, his son, was created Lord Montford, Baron Horseheath, in the 14th of George the Second. Thomas, his son, the late Lord, succeeded to the estate and titles; but having ruined himself, the park was let as a farm, and the elegant mansion sold for the materials,

Vere, and his heirs male forever, the title of Earl of Oxford, with the *Custum denarium*, or third penny of the pleas of Oxfordshire, to the end he might be Earl of that county: whereas Queen Anne conferred on the Lord Treasurer Harley, the title of Earl of the City of Oxford. See Topographer, Vol. IV. whence the chief particulars of Castle Camps are extracted.

which have since been pulled down. The estate is now the property of —— Batson, Esq. an eminent Banker.

BALSHAM was the birth-place of HUGH DE BALSHAM, founder of the Peter-House, Cambridge; and, according to Carter, of WILLIAM DE BOTTESHAM, or *Bolsam*, who was made Bishop of Bethlehem, in the Holy Land, by the Pope, in 1385; and afterwards, Bishop of Rochester: but other writers have affirmed, that Bottisham was the place of his birth. This village is renowned for the great revenues of its rectory, which is in the patronage of the Charter-House.

CARLTON was the residence and burial-place of the learned Sir Thomas Elliot, who was Sheriff of this county in the 24th of Henry the Eighth. He was the author of several esteemed works. His "Latin and English Dictionary," 1538, afterwards augmented by Bishop Cooper; his "Governour," 1534, 8vo. and his "Castle of Health," 1541, quarto; are all celebrated.

WILLINGHAM is a large village, which became memorable from having been the birth-place of a youth who was considered as one of Nature's prodigies. By the account contained in a letter from Surgeon Dawkes to Dr. Mead, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, it appears, that he was only a lusty boy when born, but rapidly increased in size, and displayed marks of puberty before he was a twelvemonth old. When he was but three years of age, he measured three feet eight inches high, was proportionably large, and had a very strong and manly voice. His weight when clothed was four Stone and two pounds. His name was Thomas Hall. He was born on the 30th of October, 1741, and died before he had attained his sixth year, with all the symptoms of decrepitude and old age. Mr. Dawkes wrote the particulars of his extraordinary history in a Latin epitaph, which was inscribed on a monument erected in the church by voluntary contribution. His mother died while he was sucking at her breast, when he was only nine months old.

CATTLEDGE HALL is a curious and venerable mansion belonging to the Earl of Guildford, by whose ancestor, Edward North, Esq. the manor was purchased about the year 1570. This gentle-
man,

man was originally a lawyer, but being employed by Henry the Eighth, became a considerable sharer in the rich harvest of fortunes obtained by the favorites of that Monarch, on the dissolution of the monasteries. He was the first Lord North, being created a Baron by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. On his decease, in 1563-4, he was buried in the small Chapel which he had built for the interment of his posterity in this village, adjoining the chancel of the church. Catledge Hall* was erected by this Nobleman in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and though much of its original splendor is departed, it still has sufficient charms to interest the feelings of the antiquary. The building is entirely of brick, with the exception of the window-frames and door-cases. It stands on a raised platform, and is nearly surrounded with a deep and broad moat, filled with water. The entrance is from a small lawn under a square brick tower, with four turrets. Hence a flight of stone steps leads to a paved terrace, which extends to the porch. The great Hall is furnished with a music-gallery and screen, and has an Oriel window at the upper end. The Chapel is decorated with the heads of the twelve Apostles, in as many compartments; but as this mansion has not been the residence of the family for several years, the elegant cushions and pulpit-hangings have been stored in an oak-box, curiously carved. One of the windows is full of painted glass, finely executed.

Several of the apartments are hung with tapestry; and one or two of them are connected with the history of Queen Elizabeth, who was magnificently entertained in this mansion by Roger, the second Lord North, in the 21st year of her reign. This Princess, according to the traditions of the neighbourhood, was also concealed here during some part of the sovereignty of her bigotted sister. In the apartment wherein she is reported to have resided when in concealment, was a door that led into an octagon closet in a tower, from which there was an opening to the leads, where she was accustomed to take the air. The bed in this room is of crimson velvet, with a deep gold fringe, and a chair and footstool of the same pattern.

* The annexed View was taken in the year 1808; but, since that time, the [illegible] great part was occupied, the whole edifice [illegible]

The village of Catlidge is sometimes called *Kurtling*, and is said by some historians, to have been the place where a Synod was held during the furious contests about Easter, which prevailed in the year 977; but the affirmations of these writers are contradicted by others; and the actual place of assembly appears to be unknown. The parish contains about 1500 acres, 74 houses, and 420 inhabitants.

THE DEVIL'S DITCH. The eastern part of Cambridgeshire is intersected by several banks or ridges, and also by some deep ditches, which appear to have been formed as boundaries against invasion. The most remarkable of the latter is called the *Devil's Ditch*, a name which by some persons is supposed to have been derived from the acknowledged pre-eminence of his infernal Highness in the execution of works of difficulty. A more rational etymology has, however, been found in the name of *Davile*, who held the manor of Broome, in Suffolk, by the service of being conductor of the footmen, or infantry, of that county and Norfolk, who were bound to serve the king in his Welsh wars, and had their rendezvous always at that ditch", which, Camden observes, was the boundary both of the kingdom, and bishopric, of the East Angles. This celebrated ditch commences near *Cadlidge*, and runs across Newmarket Heath, in a straight line for several miles, to *Reche*, where the fens were anciently marshy and impassable. The earth that was dug out of the trench is thrown up, and forms a high bank, on the east side, which is that *next* to the *sea*. This mode of disposing of the excavated earth, is, in the opinion of Dr. Stukeley, and other antiquaries, a proof that the ditch was made some centuries before Cæsar, by the first inhabitants that settled eastward, in order to secure themselves from the attacks of the inland Aborigines.

In Dr. Mantell's Manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Gough, it is remarked, that the situation of this ditch "is so well chosen, that by only seven miles labor, it could secure Norfolk and Suffolk from all land invasion, the fens securing all between that and Lynn,

Lynn; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have some accounts of its having been in later ages, it would cover Essex also. Its greatness proves it the work only of a whole province, especially as there was, for greater security, a second, parallel to it, called Fleam Dyke, at seven miles distance, not so big, but longer, beginning at Fen Ditton, and ending at Balsham." Its antiquity is inferred from several ways having been cut through the bank, and the ditch filled up. These passages are mostly called gaps.

"Another Ditch," continues Dr. Mason, "about a mile south of Bourne Bridge, between Abingdon and Pampesford, points to Cambridge on declining ground. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Icknield Way to pass over it, and is therefore older than the road. It is very large and deep; but what is remarkable, is, that it has no bank on either side. What became of the soil taken out, being chiefly chalk and rubble, and not fit for manure, is doubtful. This ditch is also conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end being closed with woods; the lower, with flat, soft land."

NEWMARKET

Has long been celebrated in the annals of horsemanship for its extensive heath, which, in the neighbourhood of this town, has been formed into one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom. The diversion of horse-racing, though undoubtedly practised in this country at the time of the Roman Invasion, does not appear to have made any considerable progress, but rather became dormant, till the accession of James the First, who again introduced it from Scotland, where it came into vogue from the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses which had been thrown ashore on the coasts of Galloway, when the vessels of the Armada were wrecked. From this period it became more fashionable, and Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment as early as the reign of this Monarch, who erected a house here, which was destroyed

stroyed in the Civil Wars, but rebuilt by that distinguished patron of the turf, Charles the Second, and is still the residence of the Sovereign whenever he visits Newmarket. The idea of improving the breed of horses, has, in a certain degree, induced the legislature to encourage this species of gambling; and even the throne seems to sanction its continuance; for, in addition to the plates given by the nobility, the King himself gives two every year.

The chief part of this town is situated in Suffolk; but as the whole of the race-course, on whose attractive charms its support principally depends, is in this county, we concluded that the present mode of arrangement was the most judicious that we could adopt. Most of the houses are modern, and well built; and many of them, which have been erected as residences for the nobility and private gentlemen who attend the races, are very handsome. Two of the coffee-houses are very conveniently furnished for the use of the *Betters*, when they meet to ratify their agreements, or settle matches. Billiard and other rooms are also prepared for the reception of those gentlemen who prefer games of skill, or hazard, to the more boisterous diversions of the turf; and excellent accommodations for visitors may be found in the numerous inns with which the town is provided. The *Races* are held several times in each year; chiefly in the Spring, and during the months of July and October.

The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and wide street, partly erected on the gentle declivity of a hill. The town has been twice destroyed by fire: the first time in the year 1683, during the presence of Charles the Second, his Queen, and the Duke of York. The damages were estimated at 20,000*l.* but the expenses of rebuilding were in part defrayed by a subscription. The second fire was about the commencement of the last century. The two churches here do not contain any thing remarkable; that of St. Mary, on the north side the street, is in Suffolk; the other, on the south, is in Cambridgeshire; but is only a chapel of ease to the Mother-Church at Wood Ditton. The inhabitants of the Suffolk division are 1307; those of the Cambridgeshire side only 485. Newmarket gave birth to

THOMAS

THOMAS MERKS, Bishop of Carlisle, who became famous from his steady adherence to Richard the Second, for which he was degraded to be titular Bishop of Samos. Several coins of Trajan, one of Faustina, and one of Maximianus Herculius, were found near the heath about fifty years ago.

SWAFFHAM BOLEBEC was anciently possessed by the family of *Bolebec*, one of whom founded a Benedictine nunnery here as early as the reign of King John, some small remains of which still exist; but the site is occupied principally by a modern house. At the Dissolution the revenues of the nuns amounted to little more than 10*l.* which had been appropriated to the maintenance of three persons. The parochial, formerly the Nuns' Church, was rebuilt about the year 1350; and dedicated, in 1352, by the Bishop of Ely. This village stands in three parishes. The other two, which are called *Priors*, or *Little Swaffham*, and *St. Cross*, or *Great Swaffham*, have their churches standing on a high hill, [illegible], and hence have obtained the name of SWAFFHAM TWO CHURCHES*. These structures are built in different styles of architecture, and, from their situation, which renders them conspicuous at a great distance, become very beautiful ornaments to the adjacent country. The tower of *Swaffham Prior* is square at bottom, with an octagon story above, and decreases in number of sides upwards, terminating in a spire. The tower of *St. Cross* is also square below, and octagonal above, but terminates abruptly a little beyond the roof. It was originally designed for a spire, but finished with difficulty in its present state. The chancel was built as early as the year 1344; but the entire fabric was not completed till 1504: these periods are sufficiently distant from each other to refute the traditionary tale of the above churches having been erected at the expense of two sisters. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Park, heir of the late celebrated Soame Jenyns. The rectoral tithes are in lay hands.

BURWELL.

* The annexed View represents the two Churches as they appeared when the above description was written, and before the pulling down of the spire, in the present year.

BURWELL is a very considerable village on the eastern side of the county, about three miles distant from Newmarket. The only published record of its ancient history, is contained in Camden's Britannia, in which it is observed, that its Castle was vigorously attacked, in the confusion of Stephen's reign, by Geoffry de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, who was slain by an arrow, and the county delivered from the fears they had long entertained of his oppressive conduct. This fortress was probably erected in the time of the Octarchy, as its situation is so near to the Devil's Ditch, the reputed boundary of the kingdom of the East Angles. Some small remains of the Castle are yet standing; and surrounding the site is a very large fosse, with many springs of excellent water flowing into it.

This village becomes memorable from the melancholy event known by the name of *Burwell Fire*, which, from the destruction of lives it occasioned, is, perhaps, unparalleled by any similar accident in the history of Britain. This terrible calamity is thus detailed in the Parish Register: "1727, September 5. N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a Puppet Show: in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the corner of the barn was covered with old dry cobwebs, so that the fire, like gunpowder, covered the barn in an instant: and there was but one small door belonging to the barn, which was close nailed up, and could not easily be broken open; and when

[illegible] to escape, that the [illegible] presently filled up; and most of those who did escape, which were but very few, were forced to come over the heads and bodies of those that lay on the ground: and there were, one hundred and twenty-six persons in number: and two hundred of them were [illegible]

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The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lanthorn in or near the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the parish of Hadstock in Essex, near Linton in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted." The names of the unfortunate sufferers are annexed to this relation: among them were several young ladies of fortune, and many children.

Some additional particulars concerning this sad accident were published in 1728, by the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, who was born in the neighbourhood, and learned circumstances from the relatives of the survivors, that were unnoticed in the former. He likewise derived information from a person named Hare, who was in the barn when the fire commenced, and only escaped the flames from the circumstance of having been seated on a beam, which gave him an opportunity of springing over the heads of those who had fallen, and blocked up the lower part of the doorway. From this collective evidence it appears, that nearly two-thirds of the barn were filled with trusses of oat-straw, and that the barn was only separated from a stable, where many other trusses were heaped up, by a partition of lath and plaster.

In the stable were two horses belonging to Mr. Shepherd, the master of the puppet-show, which were under the care of Whitaker, who went to feed them after the entertainment was begun, and being desirous of seeing it without paying the price of admission, became, through his eagerness to remove the straw, which impeded his observation, the unintentional cause of the above complicated misery. When the roof fell, which was scarcely half an hour from the commencement of the fire, the shrieks and anguish of the helpless sufferers were at once ended in one universal silence and death. The bodies were reduced to a mass of mingled carcases, half consumed, and wholly undistinguishable, and were promiscuously buried in two pits, dug for the purpose in the churchyard. This dreadful catastrophe was soon after improved in a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Andrew Palmer, then vicar of the parish, from the following text,

appointed

most appropriate text, selected from the fourth chapter of Lamentations. *Their visage is blacker than a coal: they are not known in the streets: their skin cleaveth to their bones: it is withered, it is become dry like a stick.*

The principal beauty at Burwell is its elegant Church, which is built in the style of architecture mistakenly termed Gothic, and, for symmetry and accurate proportions, is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom. It was erected about twenty years after the foundation of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and probably by some of the artificers who were employed in the construction of that fabric: but, whoever were the architects, it is evident that the excellence of the design, and masterly manner in which it was executed, could have originated only with those who were perfectly conversant with the principles of their art. The windows are extremely large, and have a very noble appearance: and the tower, which is embattled, and ornamented with elegant pinnacles, adds greatly to the general effect and grandeur of the edifice. Above the point of the fine arch which separates the nave from the chancel, is a Latin abbreviated inscription in the old black letter: this, without the abbreviations, is as follows. *Orate pro animabus Johannis Beate Johanne et Alicie uxorum ejus qui istas fenestras fieri fecerunt hunc parietem ac carpentariam istius Ecclesie anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quarto.* Over the east window is a beautiful piece of rock-work in stone, being a kind of rose window, very elegantly diversified. The roof is of oak, richly carved with heads and figures of various animals. Over the window, to the east of the chancel, on the north side, is a piece of sculpture, representing the Virgin Mary [illegible] with roses in their hands. The altar is neat, [illegible] with rich tapestry.

When the present resident Minister took possession of his benefice, about twenty-eight years ago, the church was completely

[illegible]

bly out of repair, especially the windows, which were greatly defaced, and the crocket-work nearly filled up with stones and mortar. On enquiry, he discovered that the revenues of one hundred acres of arable land had been given to adorn the church, and keep it in good order; but the money was appropriated to very different uses. After some exertion, he recovered the estates, though the writings relative to the donation had been burnt, with a view of diverting the income from its proposed destination; and during the last twenty years, by the judicious expenditure of the annual receipts, the church has been thoroughly repaired, and restored to its original state of primary elegance. The names of the persons who gave the hundred acres cannot be affirmed with certainty; but they are supposed to have been William Sygar, Thomas Catlyne, and —— Foster. Barwell had anciently two parishes, and two Churches, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew. The tithes of the former were given by Henry the Eighth to the University of Cambridge; and those of the latter, which was called the Dilapidated Rectory of St. Andrew, were purchased by the University about a century afterwards. The ruins of the west end of this Church have been removed within the last thirty years, and the church-yard converted into pasture ground.

The length of this village is upwards of three quarters of a mile: it consists chiefly of one irregular street. The houses are built with a peculiar kind of stone, obtained from the neighbouring pits; and many of the inclosures in the vicinity are surrounded with it. This stone is famous for making excellent lime. Pyrites, and many sharks' teeth, in good preservation, have been found in the pits wherein it is dug. The population appears to have increased within the last century, and the houses are at present insufficient to supply residences to the families who wish to live in the village. The male inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and the women in spinning. The parish contains 7000 acres, 3500 of which are fen lands, that are frequently overflowed in wet seasons. Of the remaining quantity, 2000 acres are appropriated to the growth of corn. The seed wheat they produce is in high repute, and much sought after by the farmers of the northern counties, as it grows faster, and comes earlier

to the sickle, than that which is the produce of most other parishes. The number of houses is 271; that of inhabitants 1250; of these 594 are males, and 656 females.

CHIPPENHAM PARK is situated near the eastern boundary of the county, within four miles of Newmarket. This manor was given by William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in the year 1184, to the Society of Knights Hospitallers, who made it a Preceptory to their principal establishment in London. On the Dissolution it was granted to Edward, first Lord North, but afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Revet, who died, and was buried here, in the year 1562. About the middle of the seventeenth century it was possessed by Sir Francis Russel, Bart. whose daughter married Henry Cromwell, the fourth son of the Protector. Sir Edward Russel (created Earl of Orford from the memorable battle of La Hogue) resided here from the year 1680 to 1726, and had a magnificent house erected by Inigo Jones. He also had a park and grounds laid out according to the then prevailing Dutch taste, and is reported to have expended 60,000*l.* on the buildings and necessary appendages. On his death, in 1727, it descended to Lord Sandys, who had married the Earl's great niece, and has since been possessed by several persons, one of whom, Drummond Smith, Esq. had a small hunting box erected in the place of the noble mansion, which was taken down, and the materials sold. John Tharp, Esq. the present proprietor, purchased the demesne in 1771, and has so considerably increased it, that it now contains nearly 700 acres.

Many great improvements have been effected on the estate since it became the property of this gentleman, who has expended large sums in draining, planting, and inclosing. The park has been modernized, and extended to 300 acres. A beautiful sheet of water, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, has also been laid out under the direction of Mr. Eames, and, latterly, of Mr. Samuel Lapidge. The Lodges, at the entrance of the park, display much elegance. They were erected by Mr. Stuart, and form situations commanding and pleasant. The pleasure grounds and gardens range along the sides of the canal, and contain several pleasant walks, with twenty five acres of wood land. The Hot

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House is at present unfinished; but when completed, the extent of glass will be upwards of 440 feet in length. Its principal produce are grapes, of a superior quality and size; but, besides these, it contains some valuable exotics, particularly a Guava tree, which has borne fruit, yet not of that rich flavour which distinguishes it in its native climate. The plantations are very considerable. They chiefly consist of oak, beech, elm, Spanish chesnut, and spruce and Scotch firs. The number of trees planted by Mr. Tharp is upwards of two millions.

The Mansion is built with bricks, and stuccoed; but, with the exception of the following original paintings, it contains little remarkable. St. John, a Madona, a Magdalen, and the Trinity, by Carlo Dolci: Rinaldo and Armida, and a Magdalen, by Guerchino: and David and Goliath, by Guido. The owner of this seat has a new edifice in contemplation, the designs for which, we are informed, possess considerable elegance.

The parish of Chippenham was inclosed about ten years ago. It contains 3000 acres, which are tithe free, and let on leases of twenty years. The annual interest of several small donations is appropriated to relieve the poor. The neat School-House, opposite the tower of the Church, was erected, in 1714, by the Earl of Orford, who settled 20*l.* yearly on a school-master, as a recompence for educating all the indigent children of the village. The number of the inhabitants is 529; of these 271 are males, and 258 females.

LANDWADE is a small parish belonging to Sir Charles Hindle Cotton, whose ancestors became possessed of the estate by a marriage with the heiress of *John de Hastings* in the reign of Edward the Third: the remains of the ancient family mansion are surrounded by a spacious moat. The whole parish, which contains but two farm-houses, and a water-mill, is leased out into two farms. The Church is said to have been erected by Sir Walter Cotton, between 400 and 500 years ago: it is not under any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, being built only for the accommodation of the family, whose burial-place it has continued to be ever since the manor came into their possession. It contains some very

handsome monuments of white marble; with effigies of several of the Cottons, male and female.

FORDHAM was anciently the seat of a small PRIORY, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. At the dissolution, its possessions, valued at 40l. 13s. 4d. were granted to Philip Paris, Esq. and Margaret his wife. In the reign of Charles the Second this manor was the property of William Russel, Esq. a younger branch of the Russels of Chippenham, who married a grand-daughter of the Protector Cromwell, and had a numerous family, some of whom were reduced to great distress through the conduct of their parents, who dissipated their income by needless expenditure. About the beginning of the last century this estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who rebuilt the Manor House, which he sold soon afterwards to Governor Harrison, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the late Viscount Townsend. James Metcalfe, Esq. the late possessor, sold it to Francis Noble, who pulled it down for the materials. The number of inhabitants of this parish is 760; that is, 359 males, and 341 females.

SPINNEY ABBEY, near Soham, was the seat of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector, by whom he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which station his integrity and talents procured him the esteem of every party. After the Restoration, he retired to Chippenham, where he resided with his father and his brother-in-law nearly six years. He then removed to his estate at Spinney Abbey, where he passed the remainder of his days, "declining," says Dr. Gibbons, "from the toilsome grandeur of governing men, to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry." In this retirement he was visited by Charles the Second, who, on returning to Newmarket after the diversion of hare hunting in the vicinity of Spinney Abbey, in September, 1671, expressed a wish for refreshment, and being informed by a courier, that a very honest gentleman resided in the neighbourhood, who would think it an honour to entertain his Majesty, desired to be conducted to his mansion. On entering the farm-yard, which led to the house, one of the King's attendants took up a wood-fork, and threw it across his shoulder, walk[illegible] like a country reaper. Mr. Cromwell, who was busy in the yard, wondered at the

modes

number of his visitors, and still more so at this ceremony, which even surprised the laughter-loving Charles, who enquired its meaning. "Sire," said the muck-fork bearer, "the gentleman before whom I am now carrying this implement of husbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honor of being mace-bearer, when he was in Ireland." The Monarch smiled; but Mr. Cromwell thrilled with confusion. This, however, was soon removed by the ease and gaiety of his Royal guest; and the hunery company having been treated with much hospitality by the generous Henry, departed from his table with expressions of gratulation and pleasure *. Mr. Cromwell died the twenty-third of March, 1673-4, of that dreadful disorder, the stone, and was buried within the communion rails of Wicken Church.

The estate descended to his son Oliver, on whose death, in 1685, it devolved on his brother Henry, who, after several years possession, was obliged to sell it, through the exhaustion of his wife, in support of the dissenting interest. It was afterwards the property of Lord Orford, who bequeathed it to Lady Tipping, his sister. By this lady it was devised to her two daughters, who had married Lord Sandys and Lord Archer.

SOHAM, or MONK's SOHAM,

As it is sometimes called, is a large irregular town, situated near the borders of the fens, and had formerly a dangerous mere, or lake, on its south-western side, of nearly 1400 acres. This has been drained and cultivated, and the soil being uncommonly prolific, is let at a proportionable rent. St. Felix, the first Bishop of East Anglia, founded a MONASTERY, and placed an episcopal See here, as early as 630. But this was removed to Dunwich, in little more than 200 years; the Danes, under the command of Inguar and Hubba, having destroyed the Monastery, and slaughtered the Monks, in 870. The great CHURCH, built by Leofinges, a Saxon Nobleman, was burnt at the same time; but some vestiges of its ruins are still remaining. The present CHURCH is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, having a tower at the west end, the upper part of which is ornamented with a tesselated

* Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell.

work, composed of flints. In the Church-Yard is the following epitaph on the head-stone of a grave.

Anno Dom. 1641.
Ætatis suæ, 130.
Here lies *Doctor Hard*, whom
You knew well before:
He was kind to his neighbour,
Good to the poor.

The entry in the register concerning this remarkable instance of longevity being nearly obliterated from age, was re-written by the late Vicar, and now stands thus:

[illegible]
Dec. 1641 Wood,
[illegible]
Thomas Wilson, Contestor. Vicar. [illegible]

The chief produce of the place is from the dairies; and cheese of an excellent quality, and very similar both in taste and flavour, to the Stilton, is made here. The children of the poor inhabitants are educated in a large Charity-School under two Masters. The population amounts to 961 males, and 1043 females. Some Roman urns have been found in this neighbourhood. The market has been discontinued many years, probably on the rise of *Newmarket*.

WICKEN was formerly possessed by the *Giernon* family, from whom, about the reign of Edward the Third, it was conveyed by marriage to the *Peytons*. Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. was *Custos Rotulorum* of this county in the reign of Charles the First, but was deprived of his office by the Duke of Buckingham. He was afterwards an inveterate enemy to the Royal cause, and wrote a pamphlet to justify the manner of the King's death, which he entitled *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly House of the Stuarts*. In the fifteenth of Edward the Second, Mary, widow of Sir Humphrey Bassingburn, who owned the Manor, granted a messuage in this village, and several pieces of land, to the Monastery at Spalding Abbey, on condition that they should constantly maintain seven aged men, by giving each of them a farthing loaf, a herring, and a pennyworth of ale, daily; and every year Cro-

ells of linen, a woollen garment, a pair of sheets, and 200 dry turfs for firing. The number of male inhabitants of this parish is 314, that of females 304. Several individuals of the Cromwell family, besides the Henry Cromwell above mentioned, lie buried in Wicken Church. Among them, is Elizabeth, the Protector's lady, on whose grave-stone is this plain inscription:

ELIZABETHA CROMWELL, de Ely
Obiit xvi. die Septembris,
Anno Christi MDCLXXII. Annoq.
Ætatis LXXIIII.

The inscription to record the memory of Henry Cromwell, who lies close to his mother, is engraven on a black marble slab in these words:

HENRICUS CROMWELL, de SPINNEY, obiit XXIII.
Die MARTII Anno CHRISTI MDCLXXIII.
Annoq. Ætatis XLVII.

On the grave-stone of Elizabeth, Henry's wife, is this inscription:

ELIZABETHA *Uxor Henrici Cromwell*
Obiit 7 die Aprilis Anº. 1675.
Annoq. Ætatis suæ 52.

ELY.

THE City of ELY is situated on a considerable eminence in the Isle of Ely*, which was denominated by the Saxons, *Sath Girwa*, but, according to Bede, obtained the name of *Elge*, or *Elig*, from the abundance of eels produced in the fens and waters that encompassed it. Other writers have derived the appellation of this district from the British word *Helig*, signifying *willows*, which grew on the isle in great quantities.

K 4 The

* "The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of Highland encompassed with fens that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are also the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Haddenham, Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Wentforth, Wheatford, Downham, and Coveney, reckoned collectively but one Island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stuntney, tho' sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, distinct Islands

The original settlement appears to have been about a mile from the present city, at a place called *Cratendune*, now called Cratendon Field, where, soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon King, founded a Church, through the persuasions of Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the monsters whom he had placed there to perform the divine ordinances, were soon driven away by Penda, King of Mercia, and the place reduced to a desert. The next attempt, which arose from the piety of *Ethelrida*, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and Hereswithe, his Queen, proved more successful.

Ethelrida was born about the year [illegible], at Exning, in Suffolk. At a very early period she resolved to devote herself to the service of God, and formed the design of celibacy, for virginity, which at that age was regarded as essential to Christian perfection. This she accomplished under the operation of many difficulties, for she was twice married: once by the authority of her parents; and a second time through the influence of her uncle Ethelwold, then King of East Anglia.

Tonbert, her first husband, was a principal Nobleman among the East Angles, being one of those *Ethelingas*, or Princes, afterwards called *Dukes* and *Counts*, who in the Saxon times had one or more castles bestowed on them, with certain territory annexed; and with the Bishops composed the Supreme Council of the Nation.* Having prevailed on him to make a vow of perpetual continence, they lived together three years, when Tonbert died, and Ethelrida came into the possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled on her at her second

* [illegible]

The temporal jurisdiction which the bishop of this See now possesses, is partly the same as Tonbert was invested with, and which, on his death, descended to Etheldreda. This lady intrusted its management to Owin, who was called "the upper *Ealdorman* or her household;" and vested herself in a monastic habit, intending to pass the remainder of her days in acts of devotion, accompanied by a few particular friends, whose strict observance of their religious qualifications [illegible]. Having continued a considerable time in solitude, her hand was again solicited by Prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, whom she at length married; but, according to the narrations of Bede, and other historians, lived with him twelve years, without conceding her virginity, which she appears to have guarded by a private agreement made with the Prince before marriage.

On the death of Oswy, in the year 670, Egfrid succeeded to the throne; but Royalty had no influence over the mind of Etheldreda, who preferred cloistered seclusion to court's splendor. Her ideas of religious duties continuing the same, she requested her husband's permission to leave the court, and retire to some Monastery, where she might have more leisure to attend the duties of devotion. Wearied with her importunity, he gave consent; and she entered and received the sacred veil in the Monastery of Coldingham; but Egfrid's esteem for her increasing, he resolved, as persuasions were ineffectual, to remove her by force. Etheldreda obtaining a knowledge of this design, left her retirement, and fled to the Isle of Ely. The King pursued, and, according to the Monkish Legends, overtook her near a rocky eminence, wherein the Queen sought refuge, and was suddenly surrounded by water, which continued to encompass her for several days. Egfrid believing this to be an interposition of heaven in her favour, retired to York, and permitted her to pursue her journey.

[illegible] to repair the old Church of Etheldreda's foundation, and erect a Monastery near it; but the spot on which Ely is now situated being closer to the river, and more pleasant, she altered her determination, and began the buildings near the site of the present Cathedral, about the year [illegible], and [illegible] a little time as enabled a nume-

rous congregation of religious persons. Her establishment was not of any particular Order; but the strictness of their manner of life may be estimated from the conduct of Ethelthreda, when she became Abbess, which is thus described by Bede: "From her first entrance on her office, she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness; and if her health permitted, she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the Church till break of day." The high opinion entertained of her sanctity, induced several dignified persons to become her converts, and live under her direction, particularly her eldest sister, Sexburga, Queen of Kent; Ermenilda, her daughter, Queen of Mercia; and *her* daughter, the Princess Werburga; who all succeeded to the government of the Monastery, and, with Ethelthreda, were for many centuries regarded as saints.

The maintenance of the Society was defrayed by the profits arising from the government of the Isle of Ely, which was settled on the Monastery by the Royal foundress, and confirmed with all its immunities and privileges by the Pope. On the death of Ethelthreda, she was placed in a wooden coffin, and, by her express order, buried in the common cemetery of the Nuns; but her body was removed sixteen years after, by Bishop Wilfrid, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin, which the Monks had found near the walls of the ruined city of *Grantacester*. This translation was made on the seventeenth of October, 695, which day was afterwards kept as a festival, and still retains a place in our Calendar. When the body was removed, the flesh was sound, and free from corruption. Various miracles were attributed to her wooden coffin, and the clothes in which she had been interred; and a pool of water, famous for its healing qualities, was said to have burst forth to the spot where she had first been buried.

Westerning were the last Abbess whose name has descended to us, though the Monastery continued under the order and discipline established by St. Ethelthreda for two years; and its inmates remained in peace and security till about the year 870, when this

peace

place of retirement was discovered by the Danes, who invaded the Isle, and, though at first repulsed by the bravery of the inhabitants, returned in great numbers, and overcame every defensive effort. The Danes marched immediately to the monastery, put the religious to the sword, set fire to the church and other buildings, and departed loaded with the spoil, not only of the town and monastery, but also of all the neighbouring places, whose inhabitants had deposited their valuables at Ely for better security.

Beorhed, King of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, annexed the jurisdiction of the Isle, and the revenues of the Monastery, to the Crown, which retained them till the reign of Edgar, who intimated an intention of restoring the ancient monastery to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. This Prelate having provided monks, and ejected some seculars who had repaired the aisles of the church, and re-commenced divine worship, agreed with the King for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely. The charter granted by Edgar, is dated at *Wiltamere*, in the year 970. It provides for the surrender of the Isle, with all its appurtenances, privileges, power to try causes, &c. in consideration of sixty Hides of land, and 100l. in money, and a crucifix of gold, to be given to the King.

The first abbot of the restored monastery was Brithnoth, who was appointed by Edgar, and exerted himself to complete the repairs of the Church, which, when finished, was dedicated, by the celebrated Archbishop Dunstan, to St. Peter and the Virgin Mary. The abbot was assisted in the business of his office by Leo, a monk, who greatly contributed to the security of the possessions of the monastery, by procuring a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Isle, and the adjoining counties, in which the rights of the society were ascertained, and the boundaries of their estates discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of the whole assembly. On this occasion, a deep ditch was made through the fens, and called *Ulfkil's* or *Bishop's Delf**, as a memorial, and

boundary

* "The ditch that crosses the road from Stretham to St. Ives, having a bridge over it, called Delf Bridge, rebuilt by the Dean and Chapter in 1761, is the utmost boundary of the Isle of Ely on that side, and was a great dyke, the same that was called Bishop's Delf." *Lysons's Environs of Ely.*

boundary between the respective possessions. The property of the church was much augmented by the large purchases of land made by the abbot, who is said to have been slain by the orders of Queen Elfrida, whose servants heated sharp-pointed irons in the fire, and thrust them up to his body beneath his arm pits. This murder continued undiscovered, till the contrition of Elfrida for the assassination of Edward, her son-in-law, induced her to confess it with her other crimes.

From this period till the time of the Conquest, the abbey continued to flourish greatly, its possessions being increased by the gifts of many benefactors, but particularly by Leofwin, a Saxon Nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the church; and Duke Brithnoth, who was killed by the Danes at Maldon, in Essex, and buried in the choir at Ely. The privileges of the monastery were confirmed by King Canute, and again by Edward the Confessor, who received the early part of his education here, and granted the abbot a new charter, which enumerated all the possessions, rights, and privileges of the church, and was confirmed by Pope Victor the Second.

During the confusions occasioned by the Norman invasion, the abbey was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the seventh abbot, being forced to submit to the possession would be seized by the Conqueror, retired to Ely, and became the friend of Edgar Atheling, who in the course of his retreat to Scotland, visited Queen Queen, and gave assistance and shelter to several English Lords, that were determined to defend their country from the domination of one whom they regarded as an usurper. The natural strength of the Isle of Ely was of great benefit to the progress of William's army; and, among other noblemen, Edwin, Earl of Chester; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Bourne, in Lincolnshire, sought refuge in it, while insurrections were raising in different quarters of the kingdom. Hereward was created Count, and received many tokens of the royal favour; but, refusing to submit to the Conqueror, he expelled a band of the Normans who had taken possession of his estate.

William commanded the abbot to surrender, and, after a [illegible] to [illegible] on the 10th of [illegible] 1071, he was [illegible]

To

the fens, of straw, wood, and bags of earth; but the work was obstructed by Hereward in several successful sallies. Some disturbances in the north of England breaking out about the same period, the King was obliged to raise the siege, to which, however, he returned in the spring of the year 1070, and encamped on a spot opposite to Aldreth, where the Ouse, then broad, and the fens, rendered the passage into the Isle narrower than in any other part. From this post he carried on the work; but the water having, by its weight, destroyed a dam which he had formed across the river, he retired to Brandon, on the eastern side of the Isle, where, in a council of war, it was resolved to renew the attack from the same point. Hereward, who had attended the council in disguise, returned in the habit of a fisherman, and set fire to the magazines of straw and timber which William's troops had collected, and taking advantage of the confusion, made a successful sally with his boats, and destroyed the works which his enemies had erected *.

The King, inflamed with resentment at these repeated disasters, proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery, situate without the Isle, to his Norman followers. This was the surest mode of extorting the submission of the monks; but as the English officers fed at their tables, with their arms in constant readiness for use, they dared not offer to make terms with the King, till they were in some distress for provisions: but even then their persuasions were ineffectual; for their guests could not be prevailed on to agree to their designs. Wishing, however, to make their own peace with the Sovereign, the abbot,

* The camp that was occupied by the Conqueror's army while besieging the Isle of Ely, is still visible at the south end of Adrey Causey, within the manor of Wardingham, and is corruptly called *Bonnets Hills*. The name of this camp received its origin from Polisant of Bonnes, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition, as is evident from a curious roll now in the British Museum, entitled, *Stemmata quædam Familiarum Nobilium qui cum Willelmo Victore Angliam adierunt*, in which are these words: "Willelmus Victor adduxit viscerat tarentes of the Normans seventy and two together, namely such tyncas Dukeyns generall of the kyng's army Viscyss Avesc of whom certain Hylls which at the south end of Aldreth Causey were cast for the security of the Archyes, took their names, which were Wardyngham Chesterton Bonnes Hill, as saved" *Bentham's Ely*, page 2 1.

bot, with several of his monks, left Ely privately, and went to William at Warwick, where they implored his pardon; and the abbot, in a secret interview, having informed the King of the best measures for reducing the Isle, and promised to use his greatest exertions to compel its defenders to obedience, returned with his followers to Ely.

In the ensuing year, the Islanders received reinforcements from their friends in Scotland, and the north of England. But William being resolved to crush their rising hopes, marched a large army to re-commence the siege. He then gave orders for the completion of the causeway, which, after several months' severe labor, was perfected, and strengthened by forts and military engines. The soldiers were now ordered to proceed, but soon found their march impeded by some deep waters, which lay between them and the firm land, and were obliged to drag a number of boats through the fens, in order to make a floating bridge, to enable them to continue their progress. The exertions of the besieged increased, and they disputed the passage with much firmness; but the superior skill of the Norman soldiers in the use of their military engines, overpowered resistance, and victory declared for the King. Great numbers of the English were slain in the battle; and many of those who were made prisoners were cruelly mutilated; some having their eyes put out, and others their hands and feet cut off, that they might remain as living monuments of the Conqueror's vengeance, and become a terror to such as presumed to dispute his authority.

The King had no sooner become master of the Isle, than he took possession of the monastery; but pardon[d] Thurkettle[1] (through the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the promise of payment of [illegible] marks), which grant[ed] protection was increased to [illegible]. Many of the Norman officers were now quartered on the

[illegible]

[1] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible

monastery, and the most valuable furniture of the Church seized by the King; but the gold, silver, and jewels, were afterwards restored through the firmness of Theodwin, a Monk of Jumiage, in Normandy, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurstan, but who refused to accept the office, unless every article of the above description was given back.

On the death of Theodwin, in 1075, the administration of the affairs of the Abbey was bestowed on a Monk named Godfrey, who retained its entire management for several years, and had sufficient influence with the King, to obtain his permission that the rights and liberties of the Monastery should be enquired into, in a great assembly, convened for the purpose at *Kentford*, a small village in Suffolk, bordering on Cambridgeshire. The proceedings of this meeting being certified to the King by his Barons, he issued a precept, in conformity with its decision, to the Sheriffs of the several counties interested, directing them to put the Church of Ely in possession of all the rights, customs, and privileges, it enjoyed at King Edward's death. In the year 1081, Godfrey was removed to Malmsbury, and Simeon, brother to Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester, appointed to the abbacy of Ely. This Prelate, soon after his promotion, laid the foundation of the magnificent conventual Church, which has been justly characterized

in the "Story of Ely," which Fuller, in his Church History, supposes to have been written in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Several engravings of it, from ancient copies, have been published; one of them by Bloomfield, from an old parchment roll; another by Fuller, from a transcript in the walls of the Dean's dining room; and a third by Bentham, from an ancient painting now in the Episcopal Palace at Ely. According to the Chronology which accompanies it, the original painting was depicted on the walls of the refectory, to record the mutual satisfaction which existed between the Monks and their guests, and the time when it was done, is said to have been in the absence of the latter for Normandy, whither they were sent by the Conqueror, to quell the insurrection excited against him by his son Robert. The Bayeux Tapestry,

[illegible]

certain as is pretended, but certainly it is to be regarded as a curiosity, and valuable piece of antiquity."

terized as one of the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in the kingdom. He spared no exertions, of which his age was capable, to carry it on with vigor; but, partly from insufficient funds, and partly from the neglect of those to whom his infirmities had obliged him to entrust its execution, it remained unfinished at the time of his decease, which happened in 1093, when he had completed his 100th year. Richard, his successor, prosecuted the building with diligence; and the eastern side being finished in the year 1106, the bodies and shrines of the Saints Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Werburga, were removed from the old Church, and deposited in the new structure before the altar. The annual revenues of the abbey, about this period, amounted to 1300*l.*

Richard, who was the last abbot, solicited Henry the First to establish a Bishopric here; but though his importunities were very urgent, the design was not effected till after his death, in 1107. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new See, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose Bishop had the manor of *Spaldwick*, Huntingdonshire, in exchange. Hervey procured many gifts and privileges for his Bishopric; and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 30th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days. The conduct of this Bishop appears in some particulars not to have been consistent with justice; for having obtained the King's mandate to make an *equal* division of the abbey estates, between the bishopric and the monks, he contrived to retain a full third of the possessions more than he was entitled to*.

Nigellus, his successor, with a view to assist the Empress Matilda, during her contest with King Stephen, erected a castle at

* William de Ponte Episcopi, Archdeacon of Ely, was the first appointed the Prior of the Priory, who was at first chosen by the Bishop, but afterwards by the monks. The Priory had a great number of manors and churches appropriated to it, two of the Sacrists, and was [illegible] Dissolution, the Abbey [illegible]

An Old Barn at Ely.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill Nov. 1795

at Ely, and another at Aldrey; yet he was dispossessed of all his estates and revenues by the King, who suddenly passed the river with his horse, and made himself master of the Isle; but being soon afterwards taken prisoner at Lincoln, Nigellus profited by the opportunity, and, with the aid of some forces sent him by the Empress, recovered the Isle, and was re-instated in his bishopric, which, with a short intermission, he retained till his death in 1164.

After the surrender of the Monastery to Henry the Eighth, that Monarch, by his Letters Patent, dated September the 10th, 1541, granted a charter to convert the conventual Church into a Cathedral, by the title of the Cathedral Church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a Dean, a Priest, and eight Prebendaries, with other Ministers: the Dean and Prebendaries to form a body corporate. Thomas Goodrich, the thirty-second Bishop, who at that time held the See, was a zealous promoter of the Reformation; and his injunctions to demolish images, shrines, relics, and other superstitious emblems, were executed with so much punctuality, that no trace of them remains within his diocese; though before that period it contained many objects of frequent resort.

In the first Parliament of Elizabeth, an act was passed, which empowered the Queen to retain any lands belonging to whatever See might become vacant, and to give tenths, and impropriate rectories, instead of them. This was a great disadvantage to the bishopric of Ely, which, under this act, was deprived of Manors whose revenues amounted to upwards of 1132l. yearly. The Bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is Sovereign within the Isle, where all causes are heard and determined by a Judge of his appointing, who holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions; and has proper officers under him to preserve the peace, and execute his decisions.

The CATHEDRAL of Ely is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular admixture of various styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded

as a very magnificent structure. It is also interesting from furnishing the antiquary with the advantage of obtaining an acquaintance with the modes of building practised by our ancestors in different ages, and which can best be acquired from a comparative examination.

The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the Cathedral, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry the First. Here the arches are circular, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of the latter Monarch, and completed before 1174. Between this period and the year 1189, Bishop Ryde erected the great west tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but this either fell, or was taken down, and another building began in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower is particularly beautiful, it being decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfrey-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfrey, with other cumbrous obstructions, has been removed during the present year, through the munificence and taste of the Right Rev. James Yorke, the present Bishop, who has also enabled the Dean and Chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendor. The handsome *Vestibule* at the entrance, formerly called The *Galilee*, was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius. This has likewise been repaired, and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent at the entrance of three or four steps, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step.

The foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the Choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Hugh Northwold, the eighth Bishop, in the year 1233, and finished in [illegible]. The two most western arches were destroyed by the fall of

of the lofty stone tower in the night of the twelfth of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of a like accident, Alan de Walsingham, Sub-Prior of the Convent, and Sacrist of the Church, a person eminently versed in architecture, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, which represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. This octagon is probably unequalled by any other of the kind: the stone-work was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised thereon, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was perfected in the year 1342, at the expense of 2406l. 4s. 11d. The three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt about the same period by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, executed with much skill. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood-work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed, by his direction, to its present situation. This very important improvement greatly contributes to the beauty of the Cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally made by Alan de Walsingham: the east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from Prison by the Angel; it was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the Dean and Chapter of Ely by the present Bishop. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous Chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his Castle at Wisbech in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigy lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under

an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another Chapel. This was erected by Bishop West about the year 1530, and is highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and elegant carving. In this fabric the bones of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; and the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. Both these Chapels were greatly dilapidated by the enthusiastic reformers who sprung up during the Civil Wars, and seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every religious edifice that displayed taste and elegance.

In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. This injudicious and ungraceful mode of modernizing these venerable performances of our forefathers, ought to be reprobated by every one on whose mind the principles of taste and propriety have any influence. Among the Monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kirkeby, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern Bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard the Third. The Font is of very elegantly worked marble, adorned with several small statues. It was given to the Church by Dean Spencer.

The extreme extent of the Cathedral, from east to west, is 5[illegible] feet; but the interior length is only 247. The length of the transept is 180 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170, the external height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south side of the choir 150. The length of the nave [illegible] feet, and the height of the roof about 70. The height of the [illegible]

Near the east end of the Cathedral, on the north side, is [illegible]

View of part of the north aisle (looking west) of Ely Cathedral.

Drawn 1795. Engraved & published as the Act directs by J. Walker, Russell St. West.

the use of the [illegible] for the Education, by the Dean and Chapter. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward the Second, and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age. The shape is an oblong square; the interior [illegible] the vaulted roof (60). This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. The spaces over the east and west windows were formerly decorated with [illegible] well executed. The interior was [illegible] highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work: but the elegance of the sculpture could not preserve it from the rage of the fanatical soldiers of the Commonwealth; and what escaped their hands, has been [illegible] and obscured by white-wash, that all the fine parts of the carving are obliterated. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham, who erected the octagon. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day, 1321. This Chapel has been [illegible] repair.

The *Cloisters*, and other buildings belonging to the monastery, have been long since demolished, with the exception of the refectory, which has been converted into the Deanery; and an elegant little Chapel built by Prior [illegible] by the Rev. Lewis Jones. The remains of the first Saxon Church, built by Etheldreda, are very considerable, and have been formed into prebendal houses. The western gate of the College, or the Ely Porta, is still standing. It was built in the latter end of the fourteenth century, and is of brick, with battlements and two towers. There are no vestiges of the castle erected by Nigellus, but the name of *Castle-ward*; and probably the high artificial mount on the south side of the Cathedral, which might have been the keep.

The *Bishop's Palace* is a neat brick structure. It was built by the Bishops Alcock and Goodrich; but was [illegible] by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expence, and partly with

cessor Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely are indebted for many advantages. When his Lordship was promoted to this See in 1754, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining low lands having been under water for several years; and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state, that they could not be travelled with safety. "Under these circumstances," observes Mr. Bentham, "it was obvious that the only effectual means of restoring the county to a flourishing state, would be to embank the river, to erect mills for draining the land, and to open a free and safe communication throughout the large and almost impassable levels with which the city of Ely was environed; all of them works of great difficulty, and formidable in point of expense*." The patronage and support of Bishop Mawson gave efficacy to the schemes that were proposed to remedy these inconveniencies; and, by the aid of several Acts of Parliament, the necessary improvements were made, and both the commerce and health of the inhabitants considerably benefitted. Among other alterations, the road from Ely to Cambridge was made turnpike, at the expense, in some places, of 500*l.* a mile. The public gaol was also repaired and strengthened at the charge of the Bishop, who likewise contributed a considerable sum towards the cost of removing the choir into the presbytery.

The principal charitable benefaction for the use of the poor, is vested in Feoffees, and arises from estates in the neighbourhood, bequeathed by —— Parsons about the year 1425. Here is also a Grammar School appendant to the Cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty four boys, commonly called King's Scholars; and a Charity School for twenty four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed by Mrs. Needham about sixty years since.

The

* History of Ely. The passage [illegible]

Stantney Church near Ely Cambridgeshire 1816

The police of Ely is regulated by the Mayor, Aldermen, who are appointed by the Bishop, and are Justices of Peace within the Isle. These meet for the dispatch of business every Court day, which was altered at the beginning of the present year from Saturday to Thursday. This city is the only one in England not represented in Parliament. Many of the houses are of stone, and some of them have a very ancient appearance. The streets are irregular, and, with the exception of the principal one, neither paved nor lighted. The population, as ascertained under the injunctions of the late act, amounts to 1705 males, and 1915 females. The number of houses is about 700. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening, which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent. Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from hence. Great quantities of strawberries are also reared here, and some other fruits; but these are chiefly conveyed in barges to Lynn, and carried thence by the vessels employed in the coal trade to Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the north of England.

With the celebrated natives of Ely, may be named the Rev. James Bentham, who was born in 1708; and having been taught the early rudiments of education in this city, was entered a Student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1738. Being a man of very liberal talents, he devoted much attention to projects of general utility, such as enclosing waste lands, repairing roads, and draining fens. In 1771 he published his valuable work on the History and Antiquities of Ely: and in 1770 exchanged the rectory of Northwold for a prebendal stall in the Cathedral, whose antiquity and beauty he had illustrated with great judgment and clearness. This preferment obtained him so much credit, coincidently with his [illegible] in ancient architecture, that when the Dean and Chapter resolved on a general repair of the Cathedral, he was appointed Clerk of the Works: a situation which he held till the completion of his designs, a few years before his death. He died [illegible] aged [illegible] years.

TATTERSALL HALL, about one mile from Ely, derived its name from the late Mr. Tattersall, of sporting memory, and is now possessed by his son, who holds the estate under a lease of lives from the Bishop of Ely. The house is small, but, from its well-chosen situation, commands a good prospect of the Cathedral. It is surrounded by a paddock, and some rising plantations judiciously disposed. On the estate is a farm-house, which obtained the title of Highflyer Hall, from the celebrated horse of that name having been kept there.

In the *Isle of Ely*, (but in what particular part is uncertain,) the eminent physician and botanist DR. WILLIAM BULLEYN was born, about the commencement of the reign of Henry the Eighth. During the reigns of Edward the Sixth, and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, his abilities were held in much estimation. He died in 1574, having written a Herbal, and several books on physic and chirurgery.

The livings of *Coveney* and *Manea*, two places in the fens, were held a short time by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, who married the widow of Mr. Drake, Recorder of Cambridge. The daughter of this lady by her first husband, became the wife of Matthew Robinson, Esq. and was mother to the late Lord Rokeby, and the celebrated Mrs. Montagu. These livings are now possessed by the Rev. Matthew Robinson, of Burghfield, Berks, who was nephew to the above Lord Rokeby.

SUTTON is a large village, about six miles west of Ely, containing between eight and nine hundred inhabitants. "The Church," says Blomefield, "is one of the most beautiful modern buildings in the country. It stands on a hill, and may be seen at a great distance on the north. It hath an elegant lofty tower, on which are two octagon stories, adorned with spires and crosses, and terminated by a small leaden spire." The body was erected by Dr. Barnet, Bishop of Ely, who died in the year 1675. On the south-east front of the south porch is the bishop's arms, and below it with a mitre on, carved in stone.

In the porch, on a circular stone coffin, lie the rags, and [illegible]

and one of the labourers digging has found into the earth near the same spot, discovered three silver plates. The two largest had a round silver wire running through the middle. Round the edge of one of the plates was a Dano-Saxon inscription, which Dr. Hickes, who had it engraved for his *Thesaurus*, conjectured to contain a mystical meaning, employed as a charm or amulet.

CHATTERIS is a large village, where Alwen, wife to Ethelstan, Earl of the East Angles, did intend to have founded a Benedictine NUNNERY, in conjunction with Etheldreda, her brother. Its revenues were granted, at the Suppression, to Lord and Lord Cinton, and valued at 97*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Here, in the year 1757, in a kind of tumulus, near Somersham Ferry, several human skeletons, with an iron sword, spear, and umbo of a shield, an earthern urn, and a glass vase, were found. The latter were referred by Dr. Stukeley to some British King, who is supposed to have been buried in this spot. The population of this parish is estimated at upwards of 2000.

MARCH is an extensive hamlet in the parish of Doddington, situated nearly midway between Chatteris and Wisbech, on the banks of the river Nene, from which circumstance it enjoys the advantages of a considerable trade. The Church is an elegant and spacious edifice. When the road was made from this place to Wisbech, in the year 1730, three urns were discovered full of burnt bones and ashes; and a pot was also dug up, containing 160 Roman denarii, of all the Emperors from Vespasian to Antonius Pius, but chiefly of the latter Emperor. Many other coins have been found in its neighbourhood. At Elm, an altar, twenty-one inches high, was discovered; and at Welney, various coins have been found in urns within reach of the ploughshare.

THORNEY.

In the general display of Cambridgeshire, we have noticed the high strain of panegyric employed by *Malmesbury* in his description of this neighbourhood. He represents it as a terrestrial paradise, where the school of Christian philosophy, the residence of virtue,

the abode of chastity." His paradise, however, was not a paradise of *Houris*; for he expressly observes, that here "a woman would be deemed a prodigy." Dugdale remarks, that by the statutes of the abbey it was enjoined, that "no woman should come within six miles of it." This state of things exists no longer, but in the florid pages of the historian. The daughter of Eve has been admitted into Eden; and its chastity, its virtue, and its philosophy, are intermingled with the common frailties of the human race.

Thorney is a small market-town on the north-west side of the county, bordering on Northamptonshire. Its situation is extremely pleasant, the eminence on which it stands being surrounded by low and fertile grounds in a very complete state of drainage, the expense of which is defrayed by an annual tax of about one shilling an acre. Its present name was derived from the thorns and bushes that grew in its vicinity; but its ancient appellation was *Ankeridge*, which it obtained from the anchorites who dwelt in the cells of an ABBEY founded here by Sexulphus, the first abbot of Peterborough, in the time of St. Etheldreda. This house being destroyed by the Danes, was re-founded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 972, for Benedictine monks, and became the burial-place of many devout Saxons, whose reputation for sanctity procured them the title of saints; but none of their monuments are remaining.

In the year 1308 the ancient Church was taken down, and a new one was commenced by the abbot Crantor, but this was not completed till 1376, in which year it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Botolph, by Hervæus, Bishop of Ely. The structure possessed considerable magnificence, and was at least, says Browne Willis, "two times as large as at present, and had, not to say, a great cross aisle, with a tower in the middle, and a chapel beyond it." When the [illegible] was [illegible] destruction by [illegible] In the year [illegible] and [illegible] The west

THORNEY ABBEY.

THORNEY, a small Market-town on the North-west side of CAMBRIDGESHIRE, bordering on NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, was anciently distinguished for its magnificent Abbey. Its situation is extremely pleasant, the eminence on which it stands being surrounded by low and fertile grounds in a very complete state of drainage, the expence of which is defrayed by an annual tax of about a shilling an acre. This Abbey was founded by SEXULPHUS, the first Abbot of PETERBOROUGH, in the time of St. ETHELDREDA. Its ancient appellation was *Ankeridge*, which it obtained from the ANCHORITES, who dwelt in the cells of the Abbey. Its present name was derived from the thorns and bushes that grew in its vicinity.

This establishment being destroyed by the DANES, was refounded by ETHELWOLD, Bishop of WINCHESTER, in the year 972, for Benedictine Monks, and became the burial-place of many devout Saxons, whose reputation for sanctity procured them the title of Saints, but none of their monuments are remaining.

The ancient Church was taken down in the year 1085, and a new one commenced by the Abbot GUNTER, but was not completed till 1128, in which year it was dedicated to St. MARY and St. BOTOLPH, by HERVŒUS, Bishop of ELY. When the Abbey was dissolved by HENRY VIII. great part of the Church was destroyed; but the remainder escaped destruction by being made parochial. The aisles were removed in the year 1636; and the nave, which is sixty-six feet in length and twenty-eight in breadth, was repaired, and fitted up for

divine service. The West front, which is the entrance to the Church, is the most perfect part of the ancient building. The recess for the door-way, and the arch of the West window, are pointed; and above the latter is a row of nine statues of Saints, placed in Gothic arches, and occupying the space between two octagonal towers, which rise from each side the front, nearly to the height of twenty feet. The revenues of the Abbey were valued at nearly 500*l*. Its possessions were granted in the reign of EDWARD VI. to JOHN, Duke of BEDFORD, whose descendant, the present Duke, is not only owner of this town, but likewise 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands. This extensive property is divided into farms, held at will, from 25*l*. to 400*l*. per annum, and, generally speaking, is in a very improved state of cultivation.

The Market and annual Fairs of THORNEY were granted to FRANCIS, Earl of BEDFORD, on the 10th of March, in the 15th of CHARLES I. by the Charter of Incorporation for the government of the BEDFORD LEVEL. Some remains of the Abbey Cloisters are supposed to constitute a portion of the School-house. Several urns and coins of the Emperor TRAJAN have been dug up near the Abbey, which had the privilege of sending to Parliament. WILLIAM of MALMESBURY has described this neighbourhood in the highest strain of panegyric. He represents it as a terrestrial Paradise, as "the school of divine Philosophy, the residence of Virtue, the abode of Chastity;" and he expressly remarks, that here "a woman would be deemed a prodigy." This state of things exists no longer, but in the florid pages of the Historian. The daughters of EVE have been admitted into this delightful EDEN, and its chastity, its virtue, and its philosophy, are intermingled with the common frailties of the human race. At this place there was also an Hospital for poor persons, under the government of the Abbey.—Fairs, July 1, Sept. 21, for cattle. Market on Tuesday.

Thorney Abby in Cambridgshire.

of the ancient building. The recess for the door-way, and the arch of the west window, are pointed; and above the latter is a row of nine statues of saints, placed in pointed arches, and occupying the space between two octagonal towers, which rise from each side the front, nearly to the height of twenty feet *. The revenues of the Abbey were valued at nearly 500l. Its possessions were granted, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, to John, Earl of Bedford, whose descendant, the present Duke, is not only owner of this town, but likewise of 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands. This extensive property is divided into farms, held at will, from 25 to 1000l. per annum, and, generally speaking, is in a very improved state of cultivation. The market and annual fairs of Thorney were granted to Francis, Earl of Bedford, on the tenth of March, in the thirteenth of Charles the First, by the charter of incorporation for the government of the Bedford Level. Some remains of the Abbey cloisters are supposed to constitute a portion of the School-House. The inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of French Protestants. The whole number in the parish is about 2500. Several urns and coins of the Emperor Trajan have been dug up near the Abbey, which had the privilege of sending to Parliament.

WISBEACH.

The most northern town in Cambridgeshire, and the second in consequence, derived its name from its situation on the banks of the river Ouse, or Wis, which flows through it, and falls into the sea at about the distance of eight miles. The collected waters of the upland country, that, for some centuries, have passed to Lynn, by a channel cut for the purpose in the reign of Edward the First, from Littleport to the river Hardon, or Little Ouse, were formerly discharged through this place, but were diverted

* The annexed Engraving represents this front with the towers, statues, and other ornaments, and also part of the north aisle. [illegible] was taken from

from their ancient course by the injudicious attempts made to improve the drainage. One part of the town is not more than fifty yards from the county of Norfolk.

From the few particulars extant relative to Wisbech in the time antecedent to the Conquest, it appears that the town was given to the Convent of Ely by Oswy and Leofleda, the parents of Alwin, afterwards Bishop of Elmham, on their son being admitted into the Monastery. In 1071, five years subsequent to the Conquest, King William erected a stone *Castle* here, the Governor of which was dignified with the title of Constable, and the walls and moat ordered to be kept in repair by the proprietors of certain lands in West Walton, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect. This fortress was probably dismantled in the reign of Henry the Second; but, however that might be, it appears that a new Castle of brick was built on its site between the years 1478 and 1486, by Morton, Bishop of Ely, who executed the great cut from Peterborough to Guyhirn, which has been denominated Morton's Leam, from his name. The new building became the Bishop's Palace; several of his successors also resided there; and during the reign of Elizabeth, it was converted into a prison for the Papists who conspired against her government.

Between the years [illegible] and 1816, this structure was repaired by Bishop Andrews; and on the abolition of the Episcopacy, [illegible]

* [illegible]

the death of the hapless Charles the First, it was purchased by John Thurloe, Esq. afterwards Secretary of State to the Protector. This gentleman rebuilt it in its present form, from a design of Inigo Jones*; but, though it is still called the Castle, it has no appearance of ever having been fortified. On the Restoration, the estate reverted to the See of Ely, and from that period was usually granted on lease to some one or other of the principal families of the town, till about six years ago, when it was sold, under an Act of Parliament, by the present Bishop, to Joseph Medworth, Esq. who has removed the detached buildings, and converted most of the moat into a garden. A considerable field of about fifty two acres, projecting from the Castle, is commonly called *Tillery Field*; probably from its having been the arable ground of the manor, [illegible] from what circumstance is not recorded.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome fabric, though of a very singular construction, it being furnished with two naves and two aisles. The naves are lofty, and separated from each other by a row of light slender pillars, with pointed arches: the aisles are the most ancient, being divided from their respective naves by low, massy pillars, and semi-circular Saxon arches. On one of the naves is the date 1586. The tower is extremely beautiful; yet, though generally supposed to have been erected in the year 1424, from the top of the north side being apparently marked with four units, is evidently of much later workmanship: but its fairer claim to antiquity is demonstrated by records which still exist, and prove its erection to have been posterior to the 17th of March, 1520. The date of the oldest bell is 1595. On the west side of the north entrance is a small Chapel, or Chantry, dedicated to St. Martin, and originally endowed with lands for the [illegible]

* In the Episcopal Palace at Ely, is a painting of Lady Elizabeth Thurloe, by Sir Peter Lely, and another of Secretary Thurloe by it is architect: it was removed from Wisbech by the present Bishop, previous to the sale of the estate by Act of Parliament.

maintenance of a Priest to say masses for the soul of the founder. The images, shrines, altars, &c. in this Chantry were demolished pursuant to Bishop Goodrich's injunction, dated at Ely the 21st of October, 1541. In the Church are the following epitaphs, which we have been induced to insert for their superior elegance.

Beneath a sleeping Infant lyes,
To Earth her Body lent,
[illegible]
But scarce more innocent.

And when the Archangel's Trump shall sound,
And Souls to Bodies join,
Millions shall wish their Lives below
Had been as short as mine.

A mutilated copy of this epitaph appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1745, with the following translation.

Filiola mœstis ne te hinc ereptam Urnæ
Quam nobis annus dat que adimitque Dies
Vestut hæc clam redivivam Gloria major
Pars erit ad Vitam nulla redire potest.

Clara tubæ clangore Tubæ cum Mortua surgent
Reddentesque Animis Corpora [illegible]
Heu! Pars quam hominum [illegible]
Æquasset vitam si brevitate suam.

The Rev. James Ashley, a native of this town, and now Rector of Fleet, in Lincolnshire, composed the underwritten beautiful lines to the memory of his brother.

His Death on [illegible]
Wicked Youth, [illegible]
[illegible]
When the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Are Pearls and Diadems [illegible]
But seem to pave a golden Way to Heaven,
The Race to reach the glorious Goal is o'er,
The Toil is ended, and the Prize is given.

And when on yonder Star pav'd Path you rove,
And paying vows in active Forms of Clay,
Accept this last sad Tribute of our Love,
The best the Brother and the Friend can pay.

The following lines were also written by the same [illegible] in memory of his mother:

[illegible] from the [illegible]
Here lies the Wife, the Mother, and the Friend
Sickness and Health [illegible]
Death [illegible]

Light lies the Earth [illegible]
While Mercy [illegible]
While Faith [illegible]
Nor Heaven nor Envy with her Breath [illegible]

Such were the Pomp of Kingdoms to mortals,
Were future Suns shall light eternal Skies,
Shall land to ever on the Celestial Shore,
Where flow the Fountains of Celestial Joy.

Such shall the [illegible]
And with companion Angels swell the Choir
In sounds of Praise to the Eternal Name,
Where Heavens own Harmony [illegible]

In this fabric are several very handsome Monuments erected to the different branches of the Southwell family, who formerly resided at the Castle, which they rented of the Bishops: and likewise a very fine Organ, with twenty stops, built by subscription, in the year 1789, by the late Mr. Green, of Isleworth. The organist has a salary of 40l. a year.

Wisbech, with the adjacent country, has frequently suffered from inundations. In the year 1236, on the morrow after Mar-

[illegible]

tinmas-day, and the eight following days, the sea, by the violence of the wind, was raised to such a height, that the banks yielding to the force of the water, were broken so, that, "of small cratt, cattle, and men," great multitudes were destroyed *. A similar calamity happened about nineteen years afterwards; and in 1437, by a breach in the bank of Wisbech Fen, 4400 acres of land were overflowed †. But the greatest devastation from an occurrence of this nature, was made in 1613 and 1614, and commemorated till the year 1750, by an inscription on the east wall of the Church, which, after a transcript had been made of it, was then effaced by the erection of a monument. The substance was as follows:

To the immortal Praise of God.

Be it in memory, that on the 1st Nov. 1613, in the [illegible] the sea came in by the violence of a northeast wind, meeting a spring tide, and overflowed all Marshland with the Town of Wisbech, both on the North and South Sides, and almost the whole Hundred round about, to the great danger of mens lives, with the loss of some by the breach of banks, &c. besides the spoil of corn, cattle, and houses, which could not be estimated.

The year after, on the 2nd of March, it was then again overflowed by the fresh water, which came by a great snow, that not only the South Side of this Town, but the greater part of the ground within South Fen Bank in Holland, from Sibbering to Tyd St. Giles, was almost lost for that year: with a great part of Marshland, from Foster Bank to the Eau, between these Towns and the Smeeth, to their now Publick Quay over [illegible] between South Fen and Downham Bridges.

D. O. M. S.:

[illegible]

[illegible]

On March the twenty-eighth, in the year 1199, Richard the First granted the tenants of Wisbech Barton Manor, an exemption, or freedom, from toll in all fairs or markets throughout England. This grant was confirmed in 1214 by King John, who came to Wisbech from Lynn on October the 16th. Dr. Beadon has proved from original records preserved in the Tower. In the twelfth of Henry the Fourth it was renewed, and again confirmed by writ of privy seal in Henry the sixth; but the privileges soon afterwards forfeited, was restored through the exertions of Mr. Nicholas Sandford, who died on the third of October, 1618, and lies buried in the Church. This homely verse is inscribed on the brass plate inserted in his monumental stone, in reference to the above circumstance:

A Pe[illegible]
For a[illegible]

After Oliver Cromwell had been appointed Governor of the Isle of Ely, for his activity in swaying it to the interest of the Parliament, he caused [illegible] to be [illegible] slain, on the marshes adjacent to Wisbech, [illegible] of Lincolnshire, and [illegible] Lynn. [illegible] soldiers who were stationed to defend [illegible] Colonel Sir John Palgrave and Captain W. Dodson; and the ammunition, and other warlike stores, were supplied from a Dutch ship, which the Queen had dispatched from Holland for the use of the Loyalists.

In the year 1643, the Burgesses lent 150l. to Captain Dodson, who was then engaged in the siege of Croyland; and on the twenty-sixth of March, 1644, they delivered to Major John Ireton, four muskets, three bandeliers, and two swords, for the service of the Parliament. They also furnished the latter with a loan of 200l. towards raising a troop of horse for the defence of the Isle. This troop seems to have been supported even after the Restoration, in 1658, as on the sixth of June, 1660, four pounds were ordered to be paid towards the expense of a horse to serve in the Troop, and the Town Guild was directed to detain [illegible] of the charge [illegible]

Secretary Thurloe, who, as was mentioned before, rebuilt the castle, having been a liberal benefactor to the town, the Burgesses, in 1657, erected a gallery in the Church for his use, and on the 6th of January, 1658, chose him as Representative of this town and *borough* as it is called for the only time in the Journals in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, which met on the twenty-ninth of the same month. But Thurloe having been likewise chosen for Huntingdon, made his election in February, to serve for that borough; and the Parliament being dissolved in April, Wisbech never had the honor of an exclusive and independent representation.

Between the period of the Restoration of Charles the Second and the year 1672, cities, towns, and even individuals, were allowed to coin copper money for the convenience of trade: on this occasion the Capital Burgesses, in February, 1670, ordered the Town Bailiff to expend 20*l.* in incoming halfpence, with the words "A Wisbech Halfpenny," on one side; and on the other, the impression of the town seal. In the year 1722, the Poor House was erected here, at the expense of 200*l.* borrowed for that purpose by the Capital Burgesses on their Corporation seal.

The frequent journies made by George the Second to Hanover, whither it was supposed he transported a large share of the national treasure, and his attachment to Lady Walmoden, afterwards Countess of Yarmouth, excited the displeasure of some of the inhabitants of this town, and the Rev. Thomas Winston, Curate to Dr. Bell, preached a sermon full of asperity [illegible]. The [illegible] chapter of Proverbs, was the following words: *The good man is not at home, he is gone a long journey: He hath taken a bag of money with him, and will come at the day appointed. He hath much gain in pocket, and a full purse. With the flattering of his speech caused him to yield. He with his fair words bowed him to the obedience, and with the flatteries of his lips constrained him.* Mr. Winston came to have been regarded with that cast of keen penetration which gives its possessor a laughty in

adapting the language and circumstances of distant ages to the occurrences of modern times. After the suppression of the Rebellion in 1745, and the return of the Pretender into France, he zealously defended the succession of the House of Brunswick, taking for his text, *By the way that he came, by the same shall he return; and shall not enter into this city, saith the Lord*".

On the eighth of February, and the eighth of March, 1750, earthquakes were felt in London, and the shock of one of them extended to Wisbech, but it does not appear to have effected any material damage.

The Corporation of Wisbech emanated from a religious fraternity, styled the Guild of the Holy Trinity, instituted in the year 1374, and possessed of estates for pious and charitable purposes. This establishment shared the general fate of ecclesiastical foundations in the reign of Henry the Eighth; but Edward the sixth, on his accession to the throne, having passed an act which provided for the security of those institutions that had been originally founded either as Grammar-Schools, for the relief of poor persons, or for the maintenance of "Piers, jetties, walls, or banks, against the rage of the sea, &c." the inhabitants of Wisbech availed themselves of the statute, and, through the solicitations of Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, were elevated into a Corporation on the first of June, 1549, and invested with all the possessions of Trinity Guild, the revenues of which were then estimated at £81. 5s. 7d. but were undoubtedly much greater.

In the charter granted by Edward, the inhabitants were directed to assemble annually, and elect ten men, who were to have the direction of the *business* of the body-corporate; yet, for the first six and thirty years after the charter was obtained, it seems to have been customary, more than once a week, to meet at the Town-Hall, and, "out of mutual love and charity," immediately adjourn to a tavern, where having *dined*, they decided the controversies among the inhabitants. "But after a while they presumed further than they were warranted by the charter: they took upon

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nizance of the accounts of the church-wardens, and surveyors of the highways: they directed the application of money over which they had no right; assumed the privilege of levying an acre-tax; and finally, during the plague which raged here in the years 1587 and 1588, they summoned delinquents before them, and punished them at their own pleasure."

On the twenty-eighth of January, 1610-11, the inhabitants obtained a renewal of their charter at the great expense of 103*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* They were then constituted a Body-Corporate, by the style of the Burgesses of the Town of Wisbech; but the right of election of the ten men, thenceforward named "Capital Burgesses," was limited to the possessors of freeholds of the value of 40*s.* per annum. From this period the Capital Burgesses became "objects of veneration and confidence, and were intrusted with the care of nearly all the donations made for the benefit of the poor." Their executive officer is the *Town-Bailiff**, who, though a person wholly unknown to the charter, has the entire management of the estates and affairs of the Corporation. He is not at liberty, however, to expend more than five pounds at one time, without an express order of the Body-Corporate. The charter of incorporation was renewed on February the seventeenth, 1669. These Capital Burgesses have no connection with the jurisprudence of the town; nor have they any degree of civil authority: their principal business is to regulate the management of the revenues of the estates bequeathed, partly for charitable, but chiefly for public purposes. The income of which they direct the expenditure, amounts to about 500*l.* annually: and, to the credit and honour of the parties concerned, it appears to be not only honestly,

* The Corporation consists of twelve persons, as residuary to the town, to the Bailiff. The Corporation has no property [illegible] charities.

† The [illegible] is the Lord [illegible] a separate district from the county. [illegible] Isle of Ely, and the Liberty of [illegible] Wisbech, with [illegible] Wisbech [illegible] Wisbech [illegible] Wisbech

nestly, but even wisely, expended. Part of the above sum arose from a grant made to the Corporation by the Trinity House, in 1710, of one penny a ton upon all goods [illegible], for the purpose of maintaining buoys and beacons, and keeping clear the channel of the river; a precaution highly necessary from the shifting sands between Wisbech and the Ocean.

Among other improvements to which the attention of the Corporation has been directed, was the [illegible] bridge, in the room of the old wooden one, over the great river. This structure was raised about the year 1707, at the expense of nearly 2300l. It consists of one eliptical arch, very accurately proportioned; and was partly designed by Sir James Burrough. A new Custom House has been also proposed, and is now erecting at the charge of the Corporation; and the streets, which are tolerably well paved, are cleaned, lighted, and watched, at their expense.

The trade of Wisbech has much increased of late years, through the improved state of the drainage and navigation of the fens, and the consequent augmentation of the produce and consumption of the country. The average of the exports and imports amounts to 40,000 tons annually. The principal articles of traffic are coals, corn, timber, and wine. The neighbouring lands are in high cultivation, chiefly on the grazing system. The sheep and oxen grow to a great size, and considerable numbers of them are fattened, and sent twice every week to the London market. The inhabitants are wholly employed in commerce, there being no manufacture of any kind in the place, though the surrounding country produces immense quantities of wool, hemp, and flax. The market is abundantly supplied with poultry, fish, and butcher's meat; and the trade of the town is further increased by six annual fairs, for hemp and flax, horned cattle, and horses. The Canal, which was completed a few years ago, and extends from Wisbech river to the river Nene at Outwell, and thence to the river Ouse at Salter's-Lodge Sluice, opened a communication with Norfolk, Suffolk, and the Western counties, and has already benefitted the town considerably.

Many improvements in the buildings have been made within the last forty years; and when the Corporation have completed the Custom-House, and erected new structures in the room of the ancient Shire Hall and Butchers' Shambles, built in 1502, but very few towns will be more handsome. The Rose Inn, where balls and monthly assemblies are held, has been a place of public reception from the year 1475, at which period it was known by the sign of the Horn; and on one of the out-buildings, erected in 1661, the figure of a Horn is yet to be seen.

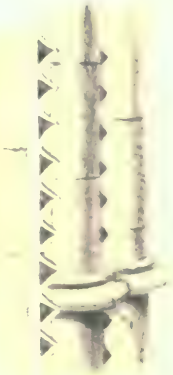
The Theatre, in nearly a central situation, is well adapted for the inhabitants to hear "Othello rage, and poor Monimia mourn;" while others "can see Garrick, and hear with horrid speech." To the praise of the Corporation, we record the *establishment* of its Literary Society, which was instituted in the year 1781, and now consists of forty members. The number of volumes in this collection is upwards of 1000. The education of youth is provided for by a Free School, and two Charity Schools, supported by voluntary contributors.

The sectaries from the established Church are not numerous, but are each provided with a meeting-house. They consist of Quakers, Baptists, Anabaptists, Methodists, and Calvinists. The latter are so called from their founder, Mr. David Clay, who was a native of the county, and lived at Coxham in the early part of the last century. His writings bespeak him to have been an ignorant enthusiast, with a disordered brain, and confused imagination. When his doctrines approach to intelligibility, they strongly partake of Calvinism. The number of inhabitants, as ascertained by the late act, amounts to 4710. The parish contains [illegible] acres; the greatest part is very rich [illegible]

END OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Royal Church of Cambridgeshire

The Church of Great Shelford Cambridgeshire



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